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ROGUE NATIONAL WILD & SCENIC RIVER

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ACTIVITY PLAN

HELLGATE RECREATION SECTION



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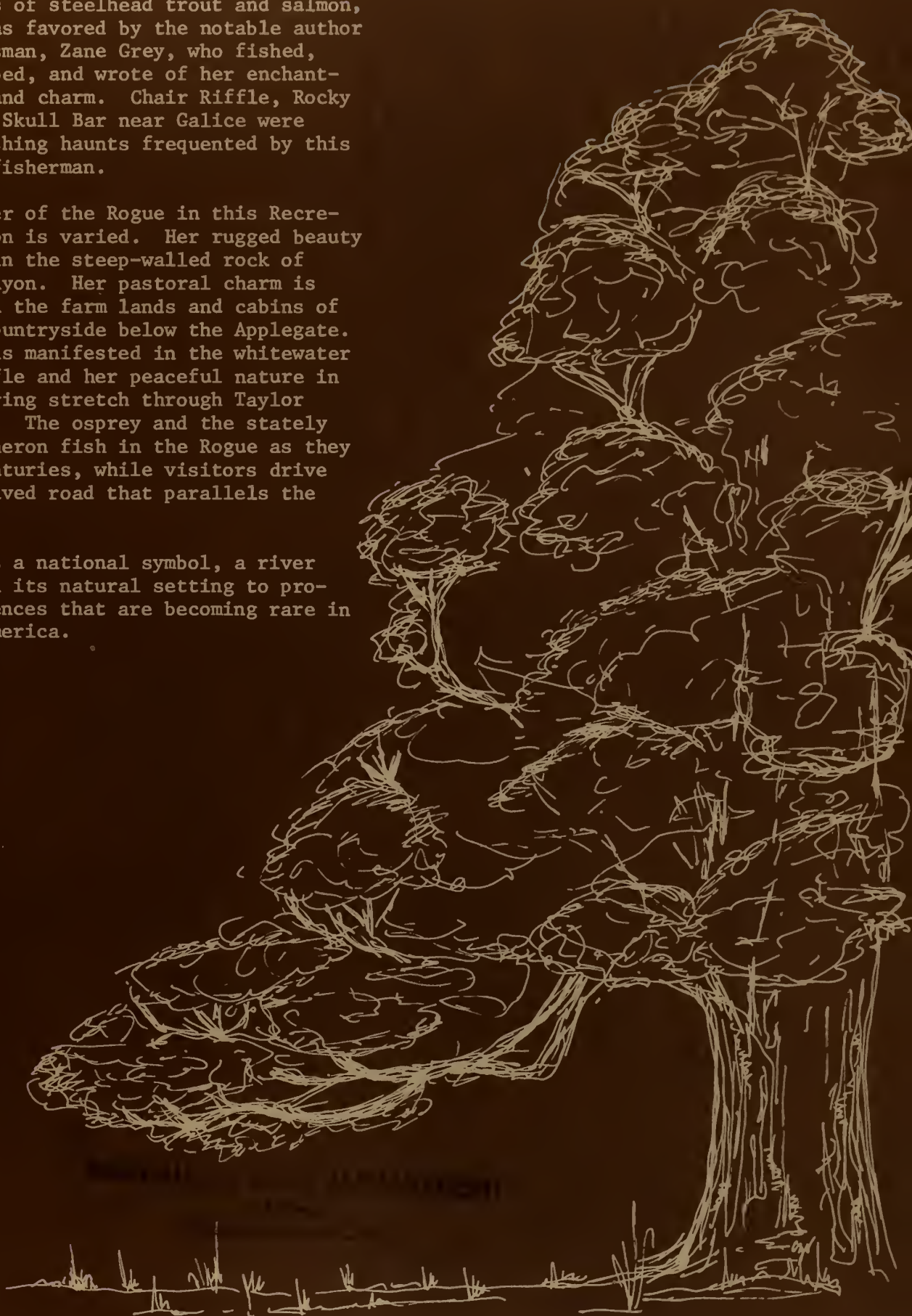
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The Rogue River is nationally recognized as a river of outstanding beauty and recreational opportunity. World renowned for its runs of steelhead trout and salmon, the Rogue was favored by the notable author and outdoorsman, Zane Grey, who fished, boated, camped, and wrote of her enchanting beauty and charm. Chair Riffle, Rocky Riffle, and Skull Bar near Galice were favorite fishing haunts frequented by this ardent fly fisherman.

The character of the Rogue in this Recreation Section is varied. Her rugged beauty is exposed in the steep-walled rock of Hellgate Canyon. Her pastoral charm is reflected in the farm lands and cabins of the rural countryside below the Applegate. Her temper is manifested in the whitewater of Dunn Riffle and her peaceful nature in the slow moving stretch through Taylor Creek Gorge. The osprey and the stately great blue heron fish in the Rogue as they have for centuries, while visitors drive along the paved road that parallels the river.

The Rogue is a national symbol, a river preserved in its natural setting to provide experiences that are becoming rare in urbanized America.



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Approved:

R. C. Francis Date 11/1/78
District Manager, Medford

E. J. Petersen Date 11/9/78
State Director, Oregon **Acting**

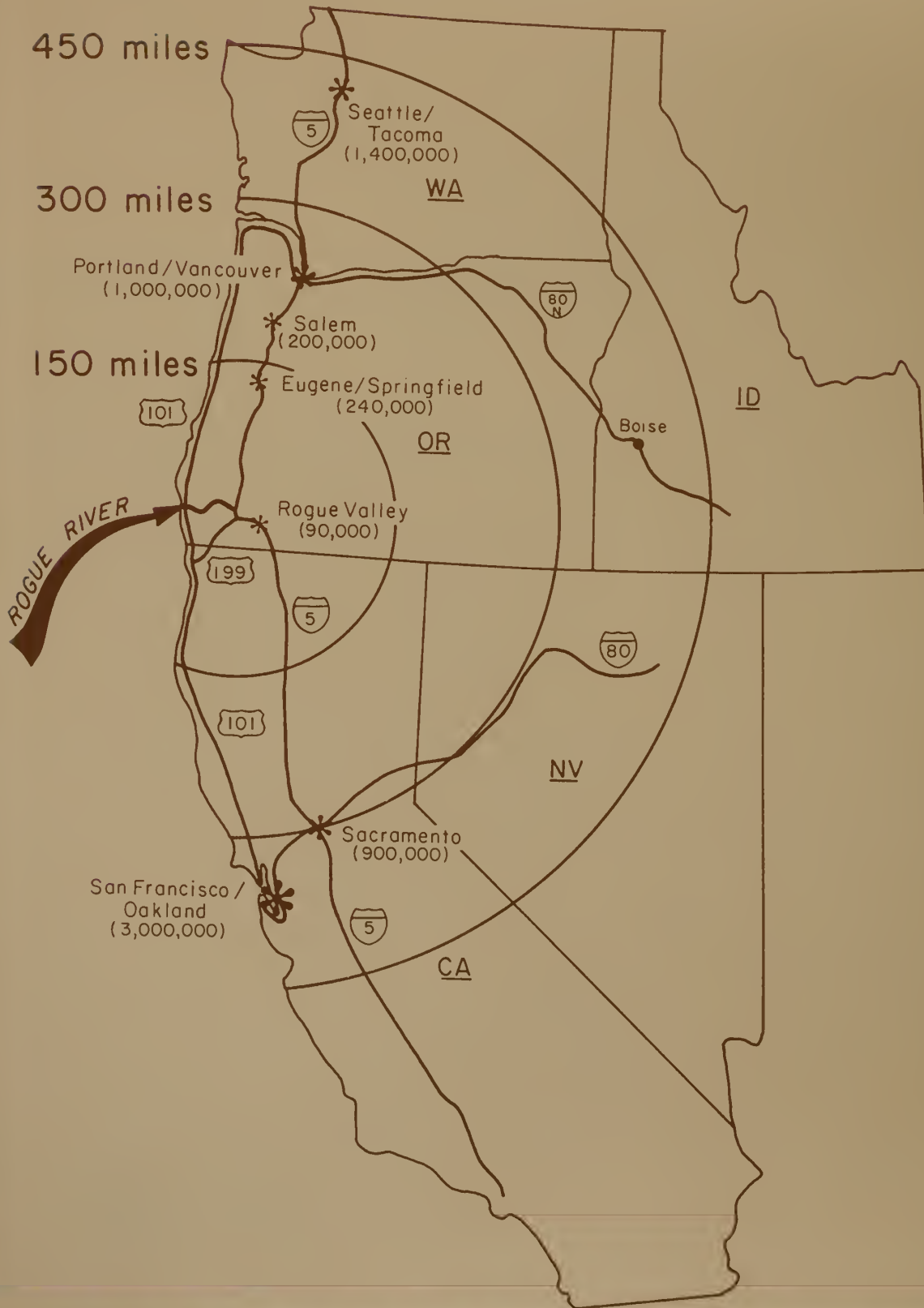
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Denver, Colorado

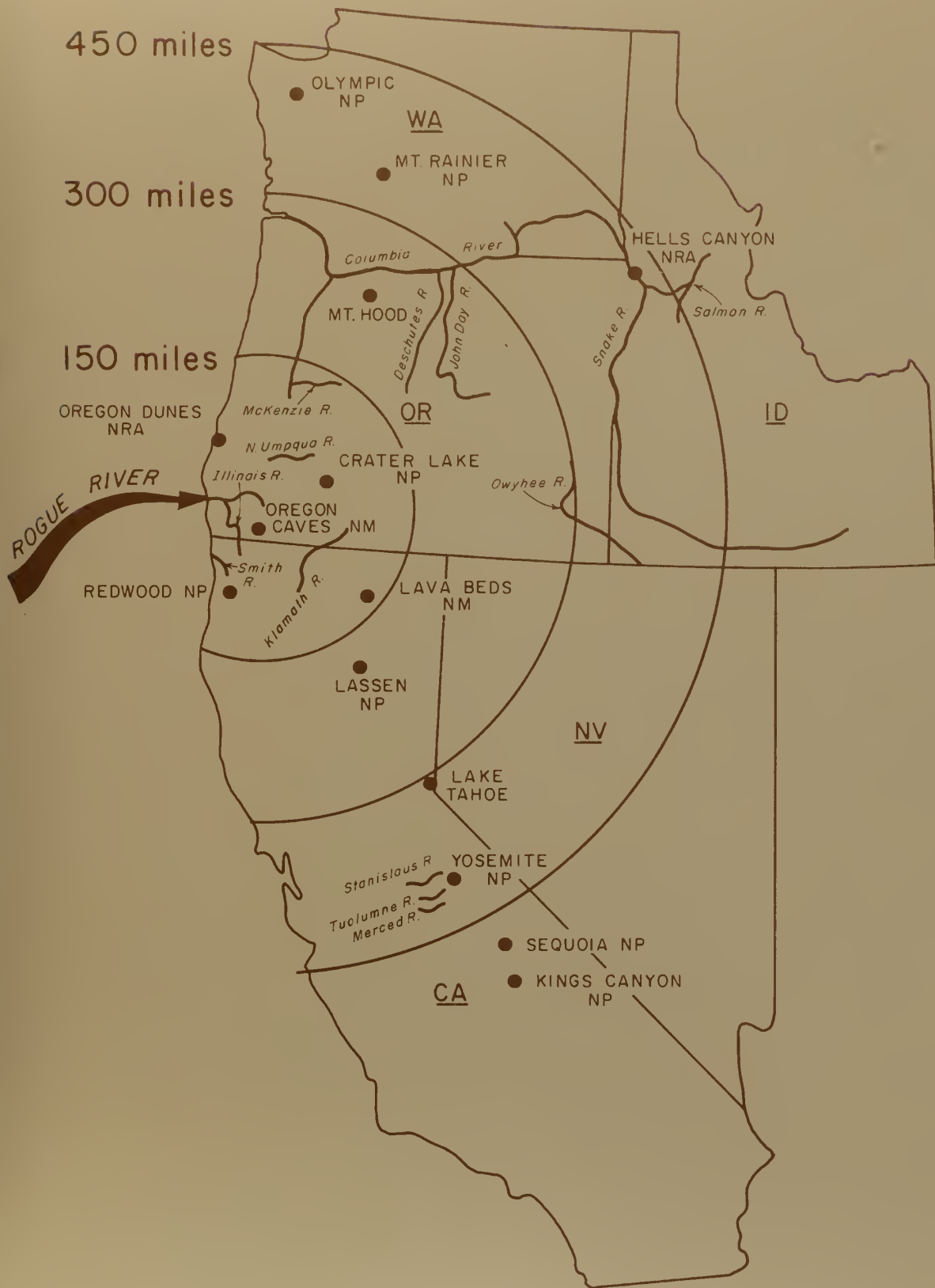


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MAJOR Population Centers & Transportation Routes



MAJOR Recreational Areas & Rivers



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MANAGEMENT

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INTRODUCTION



A Days Catch on the Rogue River

circa 1915

BACKGROUND

Congress recognized the "extraordinarily remarkable qualities" of the Rogue River in 1968 by designating it as one of eight rivers in the nation to form the initial National Wild and Scenic River System. In 1970, the people of Oregon approved an initiative petition which created the Oregon State Scenic Waterways System. The Rogue was one of six rivers to be designated as a scenic waterway.

The Federal Act is administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service. The Medford District of BLM manages the upper 47 miles, and the Siskiyou National Forest administers the lower 37 miles within the forest boundary. The State agency having primary responsibility for administration of the scenic waterway is the Department of Transportation, State Scenic Waterways System. The State Marine Board is involved in formulating regulations controlling boating and boat use.

The river is divided into sections which are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational, based on the amount of development and accessibility. This Activity Plan concerns only the BLM Hellgate Recreational Area, a 27 mile segment from the Applegate River to Grave Creek. In 1972, the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM revised and combined their 1969 Master Plans for the Rogue River component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This combined Master Plan, together with the directives of the National Wild & Scenic Rivers Act, provides the basic framework of policies and objectives within which the river is to be managed. In addition, the Management Framework Plan for the Josephine Sustained Yield Unit detailed more specific guidelines governing management programs within the corridor. These documents received widespread review and comment by the public and appropriate government agencies through the Bureau's Land Use Planning System.

River Classifications



PURPOSE

This Activity Plan will establish more detailed guides to land use management policies and recreational development for the BLM Hellgate Recreation Section of the river. It will provide a ten year guide for BLM, owners of interspersed private lands, and the general public. It is not intended at this time to consider recreation development and use of the BLM Wild River Section. A separate plan for this area will be prepared at a later date.

The Activity Plan is not intended to be rigid or inflexible. It is understood that this plan may be expanded or altered at a later date in response to unforeseen user pressures, new trends and innovations, new resource management programs, and future research. There will be a period for public review whenever the plan is changed.

OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the Activity Plan for the BLM administered Recreation Section of the Rogue National Wild & Scenic River are as follows:

- A. Protect, enhance, and maintain the natural beauty and character of the river corridor through effective visitor and land use management.
- B. Identify recreational needs and resource capabilities, and determine necessary development of facilities consistent with the intent of the National Wild & Scenic Rivers Act, (as well as other laws and regulations concerning water quality, threatened or endangered species, and cultural resources).
- C. Provide adjacent landowners information on BLM plans for use of lands within the foreseeable future (next ten years).
- D. Develop means of evaluating visitor and resource management to modify plan as necessary.
- E. Develop an interpretive program that will assist in the accomplishment of planning and management objectives. The information and education facets of the interpretation program will in particular:
 - 1. Help the river visitor enjoy a safe and rewarding experience.
 - 2. Increase visitor awareness regarding natural, cultural, and historic resources of the area.
 - 3. Encourage environmentally acceptable visitor behavior.
 - 4. Develop and maintain rapport between BLM, other involved agencies, and the public.
 - 5. Develop a system for on-the-ground identification of public lands.

THE ROGUE RIVER TODAY

The Wild & Scenic River boundary follows legal subdivision lines or major cultural or natural features and averages 310 acres per mile for 84 miles--from the mouth of the Applegate River near Grants Pass to the mouth of Lobster Creek near Gold Beach. This Activity Plan deals with the upper 27 miles--the BLM Hellgate Recreation Section.

From the Applegate River to Hellgate Canyon, the Rogue flows through a rural setting. Pumps in the river withdraw water for domestic use and irrigation of pasture and mint fields. Residential and vacation homes appear along the banks, while some fields are disappearing from cultivation and becoming subdivisions - old homesteads are getting new neighbors.

From Hellgate Canyon to Grave Creek, the river valley is narrow and steep. Douglas-fir, pine, oak, and madrone cover the hillsides. There is some residential development on the left bank (facing downstream), but the right bank is essentially untouched by man.

Recreation takes many forms along the river. A paved road parallels most of the Recreation Section and visitors can enjoy the scenery year round without ever leaving their car. In the summer, swimming, camping, and rafting are popular and many thousands of visitors float the river in a variety of craft. Trips with experienced guides are available. Many people also strike out on their own. For those people in a hurry, or who want to see the river in comfort, jet boat trips into the Recreation Section are available throughout the summer.

Fishing is best in the springtime and fall, and is enthusiastically pursued from motorboats, drift boats, salmon boards, and the bank. A more peaceful character settles on the river in the winter when few people visit due to the cold rains.

Josephine County is active in providing parks along the river with fishing and boating access and high intensity camping facilities.

Within this narrow corridor there are approximately 150 residences, 1,000 acres in agricultural production (most of it in private ownership), and several commercial operations.

The BLM is trying to preserve the special qualities of the Rogue through long-range planning of land and water resources. Toward this goal, the BLM is responsible for managing the Rogue River corridor to protect our fish and wildlife habitat, preserve the environmental and cultural values, and provide for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation opportunities.

Local Road System

Along The Rogue

Recreation River Section



DETERMINING QUALITY RECREATION EXPERIENCES

As stated in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, rivers which possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic and cultural values, shall be preserved in a free-flowing condition, and they and their environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. In order to carry out the directives of this federal law, it is necessary to assess what values are present in the Rogue River corridor, and to what extent they may be utilized.

Each recreation experience has a quality dimension, which may be easily impaired. However, it is not easy to define quality; people do not all seek the same experiences in outdoor recreation, even in the same area and participating in the same activities. The degree of recreation quality is highly important to visitor satisfaction.

It is necessary to consider how much use of each specific kind can be allowed or accommodated in the Recreation Section without compromising the quality of other uses and/or activities - contemplative, noncontemplative, passive vs. aggressive, consumptive, nonconsumptive - the very reasons that recreationists came to the area in the first place.

The value of specific natural resources and recreational experiences directly depend on the type and level of intensity of management of an area. Different types of developments and facilities attract different types and numbers of visitors. Man-made installations are necessary for intensively used areas but may greatly reduce the value of natural environment areas. Therefore, research must assess the human values and satisfactions of the recreation experience itself, otherwise what may seem like a provision of more experiences for more people might really be a decrease in the quality of the experience.

Research is needed to help determine recreation demands, resource capabilities, and proper levels of management. Systematic research provides the basis for determining the optimum as well as maximum use allowable for the best possible recreation experience.

Therefore, it is necessary to consider the "carrying capacity" of the area - sociological (human interactions during recreational activities), environmental (resource capabilities as affected by human impacts), and facilities (physical capacity of existing or proposed developments). In addition, on-going evaluation of visitor and resource management activities (i.e., visitor information services, campgrounds, regulations, etc.) must occur in order to maintain a quality recreation experience.

Increases in population together with a growing attitude of environmental awareness, force demands on management agencies to design programs that will reduce or prevent damage to the area or facilities, while maintaining optimum recreational experiences. Natural resource areas, such as the Rogue, are a finite commodity--man cannot produce them as he can the facilities. Therefore, care must be taken not to over-develop and destroy the natural values that caused him to want to be there in the first place. Just as local planners ponder the question of when does growth destroy the reasons why people want to live here in the first place; so must BLM consider the question of what is the optimum and maximum use the resources can accommodate.

COUNTY & BLM ROLES' IN RECREATION MGMT.

Josephine County has implemented an extensive program to develop recreational facilities along the Rogue River. These facilities include overnight campgrounds, concrete boat ramps, and day-use areas within the Recreational Section.

Five (5) of these areas are leased from BLM (at Hellgate, Carpenter's Island, Rand, Argo, and Grave Creek). The main thrust of the County program has been in developing overnight campgrounds and boat ramps.

The County's major role will be to maintain the existing launching sites on County-owned land, and high-density, highly developed campgrounds.

BLM will focus on less intensive recreational developments. BLM's role is to provide opportunities for engaging in a wide range of recreation activities based on the free-flowing nature of the river. These will be chiefly day-use activities, though some low-density camping will be provided. This does not preclude the possibility of sharing in the development of high density recreation sites with the County, however, if a need and suitable location for this type of facility is identified and determined to be in harmony with the natural and scenic values of the area.

In cooperation with Josephine County and when in the national interest, BLM will phase out County control of lease areas. These areas will continue to be used for public recreational activities, but under BLM management. Generally, BLM will assume responsibility for recreation development on federal lands within the river corridor, however, the possibility of future leases for specific situations will not be fore-closed.

In addition to less intensive recreational uses, BLM will have the main responsibility for protecting the scenic view and natural character of the lands along the river. Protection is accomplished by acquiring scenic easements on private parcels and coordinating with the State Scenic Waterways program and the Josephine County Planning Department.

Since the County and BLM are both serving visitors to the river, close coordination will be necessary to reduce conflicts and duplication of effort. BLM will keep the County informed regarding its plans and policies concerning recreational use on the river. The Josephine County Parks Board has thoroughly reviewed this plan resulting in a number of mutually agreeable modifications. Their endorsement of this plan is included in Appendix B.

MANAGEMENT



Hauling Supplies to the Alameda Mine

circa 1920

MANAGEMENT ZONES

In order to provide a variety of opportunities for engaging in outdoor recreation activities dependent upon the natural river environment, the corridor has been classified into management zones. Each zone has different management requirements depending on its' natural resources, landscape characteristics, existing uses, and future management directives.

1. Natural Zone

The right bank below Hellgate Park (a County-leased recreation area which is just below Hellgate Bridge) to Grave Creek, and on the left bank from Yew Wood Creek (below Alameda Park) to Grave Creek. An enclave on the left bank at Argo would be classified in the Recreational Development Zone, not the Natural Zone, as would an enclave on the right bank at Grave Creek.

This section of the river will be managed as a transition zone between the more developed lands upstream from Hellgate Canyon and the primitive conditions of the Wild Section downstream from Grave Creek.

No developments visible from the river will be permitted in this zone. This is similar to the State's management guidelines for its Natural Scenic View Zone, on the right bank between Hellgate Bridge and Grave Creek. This land will be open for overnight camping, but no facilities will be provided.

2. Recreational Development Zone

Recreational facilities developed at discrete sites throughout the Recreation Section.

Facilities developed at these sites would range from fishing access sites and visitor information developments, to extensive overnight camping areas. These development proposals are explained in detail in the Development Plan, pages 21-48. (See Illustrations.) Overnight camping would be permitted only in developed campgrounds.

MANAGEMENT ZONES

3. Agricultural Zone

A hay field acquired by BLM will be maintained in agricultural production. This field, located near Finley Bend, will be managed by private farmers under permit from BLM. See the Agricultural Lands descriptions in the Policies Section, page 13 .

4. Commercial Development Zone

As recreation use of the corridor increases, future expansion of existing commercial facilities and construction of new developments oriented to the river recreation user may be desirable in appropriate areas along the river. As noted in the 1972 Revised Development and Management Plan, private enterprise will be encouraged to develop recreation facilities on lands outside the river boundaries. Josephine County is presently considering zoning some areas along the Rogue for commercial development. Private development will be encouraged outside the river boundaries and within these zones.

It is also appropriate to develop some commercial facilities within the boundaries, where consistent with county zoning. A BLM management zone, called "commercial development", details the lands within the boundaries which BLM has determined are appropriate for commercial development. After Josephine County establishes its commercial use zone, some adjustments may be made. Developments visible from the river, within the river boundaries, will be regulated by scenic easements.

This "commercial development" management zone allows development in areas compatible and consistent with commercial use rather than allowing hap-hazard sprawl into visually sensitive areas and areas where such use would conflict with other resource values and uses.

Existing commercial businesses located outside the commercial zone will be allowed to operate; however, approval for expansion of these facilities will be based on the following criteria:

- A. Where an existing business is readily visible from the river, a building may be (1) enclosed under an existing roofline, (2) expanded only in a direction perpendicular to the river, (3) expanded until the widest and longest dimensions are reached throughout the building ("squared up"), and (4) replaced with a similar building.
- B. Where an existing business is screened from the river, buildings may be expanded in any direction and additional buildings may be approved so long as they are oriented to river recreation users, the scenic view is maintained, and a public need can be demonstrated.

MANAGEMENT ZONES

Within the commercial zone, approval for new businesses to develop and existing businesses to expand will be based on a demonstrated public need, orientation to river recreation users, and ability to mitigate visual impacts. Mitigating measures may include: maintaining the existing vegetative screening, establishing landscape screening, and compatible architectural design with features such as non-reflective materials and non-obtrusive profiles.

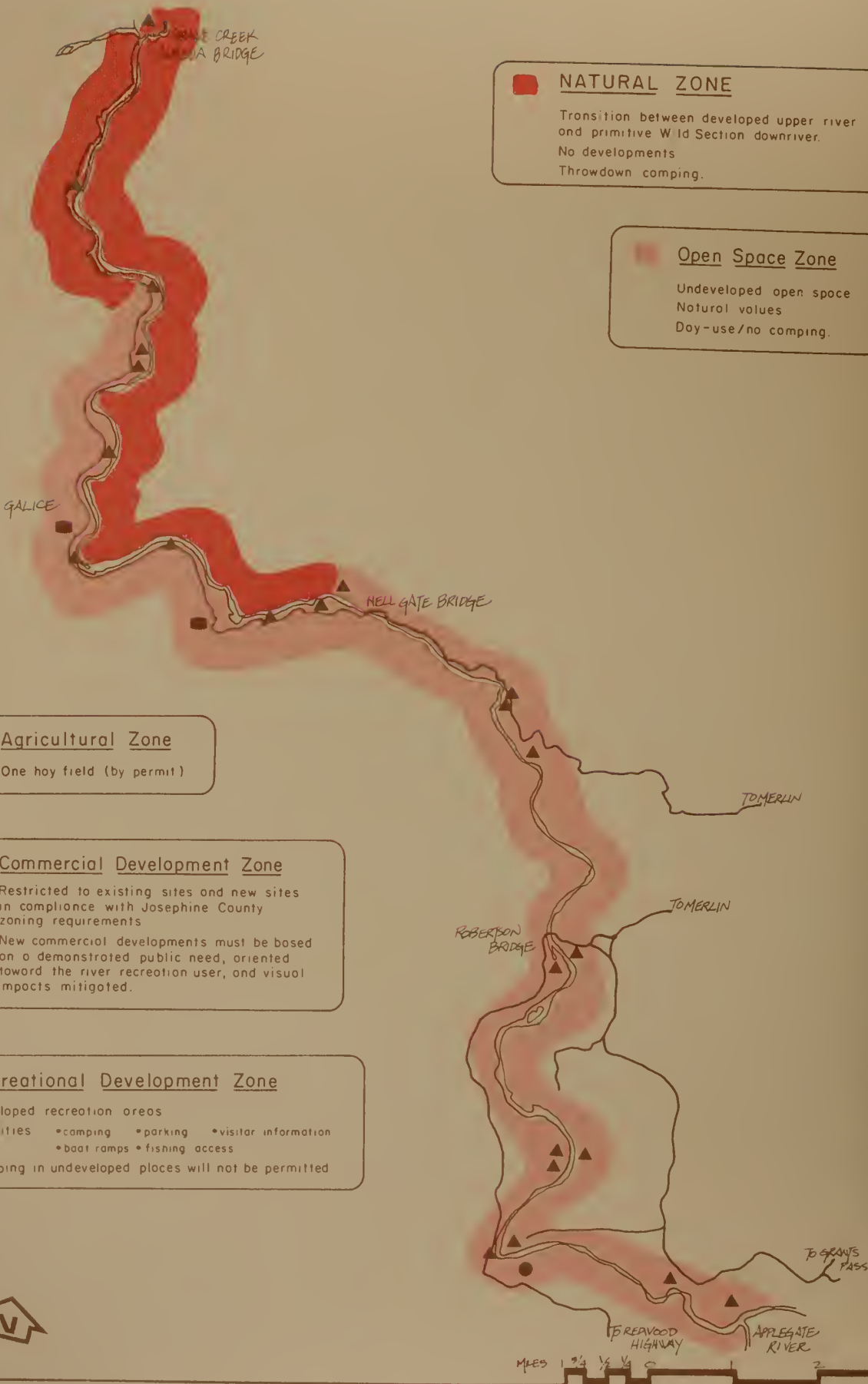
Approval of plans must be obtained from BLM before construction of facilities on parcels with scenic easements, and county zoning ordinances must be closely adhered to.

5. Open Space Zone

This zone constitutes the majority of the left bank from the confluence of the Applegate River to Yew Wood Creek (below Alameda Park) and the majority of the right bank from the Applegate to Hellgate Park. Essentially, any BLM land not identified as being in one of the four previous zones is in the Open Space Zone.

This zone contains private lands interspersed with public lands. The public lands will remain as undeveloped open space tracts and will be managed to perpetuate and enhance the natural qualities of the area: scenic variety, wildlife, and natural vegetation. Some abandoned agricultural lands may be converted to wildlife habitat by planting suitable natural vegetation as determined by a future Wildlife Habitat Management Plan.

Due to the complex ownership pattern, recreational pursuits will be limited to day-use activities. It would be inappropriate to encourage use by identifying small public parcels crowded by private land when large parcels of public land are available for use nearby. Upon special request by a landowner, an adjacent BLM parcel of land may be identified as such by distinctive rustic fencing. Areas where camping and off-road vehicle use have been problems will be posted as closed to such activities. The remainder of the public land in this zone will not be identified, however, and visitor use will be directed towards the facilities in the Recreation Development Zone.



NATURAL ZONE
 Transition between developed upper river and primitive Wild Section downriver.
 No developments
 Throwdown camping.

Open Space Zone
 Undeveloped open space
 Natural values
 Day-use/no camping.

Agricultural Zone
 One hay field (by permit)

Commercial Development Zone
 Restricted to existing sites and new sites in compliance with Josephine County zoning requirements
 New commercial developments must be based on a demonstrated public need, oriented toward the river recreation user, and visual impacts mitigated.

Recreational Development Zone
 Developed recreation areas
 Facilities •camping •parking •visitor information
 •boat ramps •fishing access
 Camping in undeveloped places will not be permitted

MANAGEMENT ZONES

MANAGEMENT POLICIES

A. Rand Summer Homesites

There are presently four (4) private residences on BLM land across the paved County road from the Rand Administrative Site. These houses were originally established on a mining claim. Since 1950 they have been regulated by some form of permit, the latest of which expires in October 1978.

The four (4) leases will be renewed with stipulations that protect the river environment. The leases may not be assigned, and when the present owners die, their heirs will have to remove the structures.

If a greater public need for the land develops, such as the need for a larger campground at Rand, the leases may be cancelled. The residents have been aware of this possibility since 1973.

B. Agricultural Lands

During the process of acquiring scenic easements, BLM has purchased title to several parcels of agricultural land, or land formerly in agricultural production, which the landowners chose to sell. A peach orchard and several hay fields constitute the majority of the agricultural land. In 1975 the orchard was leased on a five year contract and hay has been sold annually from two fields. The orchard is in poor condition, with most trees over twenty years old. The hay fields are also in poor condition and contain chiefly brome grass.

BLM was granted access to the orchard across a county road plug with the provision that use not be encouraged since the road is unmaintained. Traffic, however, is heavy for approximately a three month period when orchard work is performed by the lessee and his workers. Even though the orchard is posted as closed to public access during the harvest, traffic is still generated by the public. These impacts on the road have disturbed adjacent landowners. Approval for spraying fungicides on public land is especially burdensome to administer, but necessary to maintain the peach trees.

The orchard will not be leased after expiration of the existing lease in October of 1980. The appropriate vegetative cover to replace the over-aged trees will be determined through the development of a Wildlife Habitat Management Plan, scheduled for 1979. The development of wildlife habitat will enhance recreational values through increases in both wildlife numbers and diversity.

MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Of the two parcels actively farmed as hay fields when acquired by BLM, one will continue to be managed for its agricultural values. Use of the field will be limited to the production of hay--the historical and existing use at the time of acquisition. Intensive farming practices such as cultivation, seeding, fertilization, and irrigation will be allowed under the provisions of long-term permits of five to ten years. Should continued agricultural use of this land by permit arrangements become undesirable or impossible, it will be converted to suitable natural vegetation. The hay field near Hussey Lane will also be addressed in the Wildlife Habitat Management Plan. It is currently overgrown with weeds; there were no bids in 1978 to maintain the parcel in agricultural production. Local landowners who must maintain the access road oppose additional public use. A third hay field near Hellgate Canyon will be planted with trees in 1979 as an experiment to reduce the fire hazard.

C. Salmon Boards

Salmon boards are floating piers placed in the swift current to allow fishermen a better chance at the spring run of salmon. They are popular meeting spots for local fishermen.

Josephine County places boards on land leased from BLM within the Recreation Section each year at Argo and Rand.

To help facilitate historical use of the Rogue River fishing tradition BLM will install and maintain a salmon board at Rand. Other public agencies or private individuals who also do this must provide sanitation facilities, meet safety requirements, and allow public use of the board at all times.

The boards must be removed and stored out of sight from the river by June 15th each year, and they must always permit safe passage of river traffic.

It is necessary for an individual to obtain a Temporary Use Permit before installing salmon boards on BLM lands. The sites listed below have been identified as suitable for salmon boards:

1. Upstream from Galice Lodge, Skull Bar, left bank (near town of Galice).
2. Below Twin Rocks, left bank (near Rocky Riffle Recreation Area).
3. Rand, East of crew quarters, left bank, under lease to County.
4. Argo, left bank, under lease to County, (between Almeda Park and Grave Creek).
5. Panther Chutes, left bank, upper end of gravel bar (near Griffin Park Group Recreation Area).

MANAGEMENT POLICIES

6. Additional sites will be considered and determinations made on a case-by-case basis considering management zones, access, and existing uses. No new boards will be permitted below Alameda Bar.

Salmon boards on private lands remain private property. Stipulations in the scenic easement documents provide for a ten foot access strip along the water's edge on private property. This strip provides foot access only and does not allow the public to enter upon adjacent private property or to use private salmon boards, docks, or boats anchored to the shore.

See Item 8 under Scenic Easement discussion, page 18 , for more information.

D. Camping

Camping is an activity which can have significant physical impacts on the natural environment when allowed outside of developed areas. Additional social impacts arise as well when camping occurs on small parcels of public land adjacent to private property. Often recreationists unknowingly trespass on adjacent private lands when an intermixed ownership pattern exists. Trespass in this situation often results in an increased fire danger, accumulated litter, and vandalism to private property. To alleviate some of these problems, areas may be designated as "access only" or "day-use only".

Due to the high percentage of private property in the Hellgate Recreational Section, especially upstream of Hellgate Canyon, camping will be restricted to developed campgrounds within the Recreation Development Zone. Camping will also be permitted within the Natural Zone, where all of the land is publicly owned, with the exception of one small privately owned parcel. In addition to the four existing County campgrounds, BLM will construct camping facilities at Rand and Rocky Riffle. Refer to the camping and picnicking discussion, pages 61-63 , in the Visitor Use and Demand Analyses and the Management Zones section, page 9 , for additional information.

E. Boating

Conflicts are developing between commercial jet boat use and non-motorized recreationists. BLM will continue to monitor recreational use between the Applegate and Grave Creek. If impacts are determined to be significant so as to substantially lower the quality of other recreational experiences or to impose safety hazards, controls will be sought. These controls, if warranted, will be developed in cooperation with the State Marine Board and other agencies.

Refer to section on boating, pages 58-60 , under the Visitor Use and Demand Analyses for more discussion.

MANAGEMENT POLICIES

F. Off Road Vehicles

ORV use is a recognized use of the public land and can be permitted where land resources can accommodate this type of use. It is inappropriate within the limited boundaries of the National Wild and Scenic River, however. This special public land was designated by Congress for recreation use dependent on the river environment. Vehicle use within the designated boundary of the Rogue National Wild & Scenic River Corridor will, therefore, be limited to established access roads. In addition, seasonal fishing access points, illustrated on map p.48, will be opened to vehicular access approximately nine months of the year (between Labor Day and Memorial Day weekends).

G. Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management

BLM will manage fish and wildlife habitat in a manner compatible with the aesthetic values of the river environment. A Wildlife Habitat Management Plan (1979) will detail management practices for specific parcels of land. Habitat management programs will be consistent with Wildlife Habitat Management policies. BLM will work with local governing bodies, landowners, the State, and other federal agencies to protect the river's natural values by preventing activities which pollute or otherwise damage these resources.

Hunting is a legitimate recreational activity on BLM land within the river boundary. The County Deputy Sheriff or the State Police will respond if a private landowner feels hunters are careless and threatening their safety. Shooting is prohibited in all recreation development sites. If shooting becomes a problem within areas of the river corridor, a cooperative solution will be sought with all appropriate agencies.

H. Fire Protection on Acquired Lands Along the Rogue River

BLM has a contract with the Oregon State Department of Forestry for all fire protection within the Medford District. Due to the special nature of the lands along the Rogue Wild and Scenic River, there is a second contract with the State for an extra level of protection for that area downstream from Robertson Bridge. Upstream of Robertson Bridge, the land is so accessible that the extra protection is not necessary.

About 57,000 acres of BLM land in the Recreation Section, Wild Section, and drainages adjacent to the Wild Section and about 1,000 acres of private land (where BLM has bought the timber through scenic easements) receives this extra protection, which includes five extra people to be stationed in the river area, plus their equipment. It also covers extra aerial reconnaissance to spot fires and an extra fire fighting response when a fire is spotted.

MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Forest Service's fire fighting capability could also be used if necessary.

BLM and State Department of Forestry regularly remove unsafe fire rings. In times of high fire danger, State regulations on closures are implemented. The closures in the summer generally involve restrictions on open fires.

I. Safety

All BLM employees working on the Rogue River Program are trained in first-aid. Some have received cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) training.

The County Sheriff's Department has primary responsibility for search and rescue as well as boating safety. BLM will assist in search and rescue when requested. The BLM summer employees will be trained in white-water rescue, to assist boaters on the river if necessary.

J. Law Enforcement

BLM relies on the County Sheriff's office and the Oregon State Police for law enforcement on public lands and waters. Concurrent with development of recreational facilities, BLM will attempt to develop a contractual agreement with local law enforcement agencies to provide increased protection on public lands where necessary.

K. Scenic Easements

BLM is acquiring scenic easements on private land along the Rogue River to protect the natural qualities of the river environment. Approximately 1,500 acres of land will be covered by the easements. Approximately 175 easements will be included in the acquisition program to be completed late 1979.

The easement restrictions on land use and development are different for each parcel, depending on the character of that parcel and the river at that location. Basically, however, the easements require new facilities to be built out of view of the river where possible. Vegetation along the river is protected.

Some of the rights that BLM commonly acquires on the easement area are:

1. To enter onto the easement area to administer the easement. Unless some problem arises, it is anticipated that BLM would enter a parcel only once a year for this purpose, and always after making reasonable attempts to contact the landowner. If attempts to contact the landowner fail, the BLM still has the right to go on the property.

MANAGEMENT POLICIES

2. To clean up garbage, trash, and unsightly or offensive material. Of course, landowners do this normally; but if for some reason an eyesore developed, BLM would be able to eliminate it. An example of an eyesore would be an abandoned car body.
3. To cut or prune brush, and to implement disease prevention measures. If a bug infestation threatened the vegetative screening or the beauty of the river setting, BLM could act.
4. To implement erosion prevention measures. This would probably involve planting willows or brush along a riverbank to reduce sediment flow into the river. It would be done after consultation with the landowner, when possible.
5. To plant trees. This would be done in cooperation with the landowner to screen structures, roads, or other items which might detract from the beauty of the river. The view that the landowner enjoys of the river when the easement is obtained will not be diminished by BLM planting trees. Fire resistant zones of vegetation could also be established for safety.
6. To remove trees endangering public safety or detracting from the aesthetics of the area. The safety question is self-explanatory. It is difficult to imagine a situation where a tree would detract from the aesthetics of the site. If the situation occurred, BLM would consult with the landowner first, when possible.
7. To protect and restore archaeological or historical sites for use in case a significant site were discovered on the easement area. "Restore" does not mean BLM will "recreate" an Indian encampment or whatever site was there previously.
8. To permit the public to walk on a ten foot wide strip along the water's edge. This easement stipulation does not give the public the right to cross private property to reach the river.

It is designed to allow people floating the river to stop on the shoreline without fear of trespassing.

This ten foot strip could also be used by fishermen who had crossed public property to reach the river's edge or stepped out of a boat. However, BLM will not develop a trail along the river bank nor will it cut brush to make the strip passable without a specific additional easement providing for this. (Safety hazards such as leaning trees may be removed.)

9. To prohibit tents, travel trailers, and camping facilities on the easement area except when authorized by the District Manager. This is designated to prevent long-term use of such facilities as a residence, or large, gaudy tents being erected in view of the river. Normal recreational use of these items for camping or visiting would be routinely granted.

MANAGEMENT POLICIES

L. Forest Cover

The most important value of the trees within the river corridor is in the makeup of the landscape. BLM will manage the trees on federal land to maintain or restore an aesthetically pleasing timber stand. Lands within the Hellgate Recreation Section have been rated as Class II in the Visual Resource Management System. Timber may be harvested in the Recreation Section provided the effects are not apparent to users of the river and harvesting operations do not affect recreational and aesthetic qualities.

Although suitable sites for timber production exist, small parcel sizes, scattered ownership patterns, and generally poor site conditions, such as steep slopes and shallow, rocky soils, restrict timber management practices.

A timber management study will be conducted to determine what type of management practices might be acceptable on these lands consistent with existing legislative and environmental constraints. Suitable stands could possibly be formed if incorporated into contiguous timber management units outside the boundary.

M. Pump Screening - for those parcels with water rights but where no water pumping facilities are installed:

The landowner must screen new pumps. BLM reviews his plans to see that the pump will not be readily noticeable, either by sight or sound, to the river visitor.

Each situation is different. The goal is to screen the pump and pipes so they blend into the natural surroundings. In some cases, careful placement of the pump may be all that is necessary. The size of the pump and the type of pump (diesel or electric) would be important factors in developing adequate screening. Brush or shrubs would usually be helpful for visual screening. These would not need to be evergreen unless the pump and structure was intended to remain along the river year-round. Noise can be reduced by placement of the pump or by partially enclosing it.

N. Cultural Resources

A Class III inventory will be done on all public lands within the recreation area. Private lands will also be examined in cooperation with landowners.

All archeological and historic sites on public land will be protected. Where protection is not feasible, salvage of values will be undertaken. The potential impact to cultural resources will be considered in the location of all campsites and other developments.

Interpretation of cultural resources within the corridor will be provided. This may take the form of on-site interpretation or be contained in a brochure outlining the history and prehistory of the area.

DEVELOPMENT



Interior, the old Barlow Bros. store, Galice, Oregon

circa 1910

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

A major management goal for this section of the river is to provide opportunities for engaging in a wide range of river-oriented recreation activities dependent on or enhanced by the free flowing nature of the river. Developed recreational facilities have a necessary and important role in supporting some of these recreation activities and, therefore, are essential in order to fulfill the objectives for which this area was designated. Except for launching ramps, facilities will not be built immediately adjacent to the river. Special consideration will be given to develop facilities to accommodate the elderly and the handicapped.

This development plan is based on current and projected public uses and needs that are identified in the appendix of this Activity Plan. Construction is contingent upon resource capabilities to support specific developments. Detailed resource studies (on-site investigations) will be conducted as an integral part of each specific site plan to assure compatibility of resource values and facility development.

This plan is not intended to be the final word, but rather to be dynamic and responsive to new information concerning resource and recreation needs.

Objectives

- A. Locate and develop facilities that will accommodate a wide range of recreation activities, dependent on the river environment, with minimum adverse impact on the river resources.
- B. Provide safe parking areas out of view from the river.
- C. Provide safe access to and along selected segments of public land adjacent to the river with special consideration to seasonal use.
- D. Development of an interpretation program will facilitate recreational use of the corridor and assist visitor management by providing the following:
 - a. A network of visitor information, orientation, and educational facilities.
 - b. A sign and fencing program for identification of BLM recreation sites.
 - c. Interpretive displays for recreation sites.

FISHING ACCESS SITES

Finley Bend Fishing Access

This sharp turn in the river provides a popular place for both fishermen and salmon alike. Safe parking will be provided for visitors who are currently parking along the narrow road shoulder.

Steelhead Fishing Access

Access to approximately one mile of fishable gravel bar is provided here. The area is located across the river from Robertson Bridge boat ramp. The area between the road and the river is covered with thick brush and trees making foot access to the river extremely difficult. Foot trails across this area will provide access to good bankfishing areas. Picnic sites will be located in wooded areas.

Jump Off Joe Fishing Access

Safe off-road parking and a foot trail to the river near the mouth of Jump Off Joe Creek will provide access to a preferred salmon and steelhead fishing area. Picnic sites will be located on a wooded bench above the creek.

Rainbow Fishing Access

This site is situated on a wooded bench immediately upriver of Taylor Creek Gorge and downstream from Indian Mary Park. An inviting enclave from the steep walled canyon, this area presently receives use from fishermen who park along the Merlin-Galice Road. Development of a screened parking area and picnic sites on the level bench between the road and the river will be provided.

Carpenter's Island Fishing Access

The site is a short bench directly below the Merlin-Galice Road grade. Use here is primarily by summer and fall fishermen. Improvement of the access roads and parking area would facilitate ease of use by fishermen.

Chair Riffle Fishing Access

A former homesite situated on a small wooded bench overlooking the river. This site will provide picnickers a beautiful view of the river and fishermen close vehicle access to a riffle popularized and named by Zane Grey.

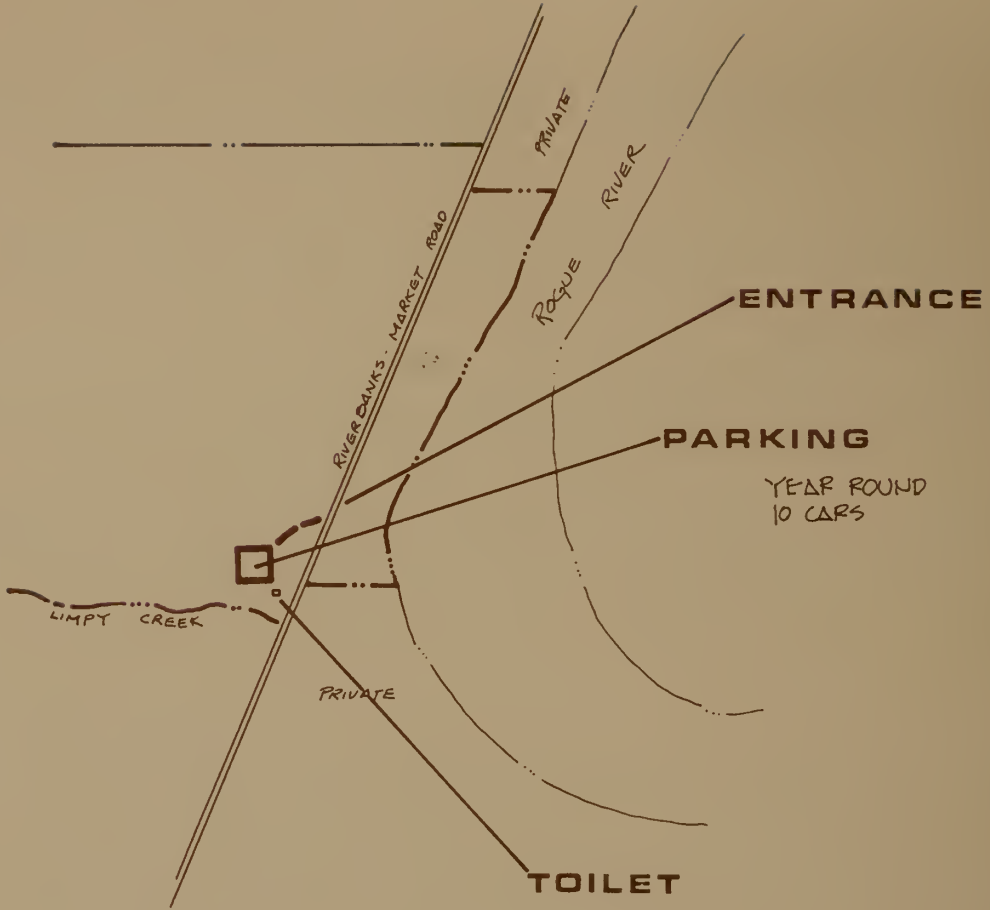
FISHING ACCESS SITES

Applegate Landing

This recently purchased parcel at the confluence of the Applegate and Rogue Rivers offers nearly one mile of fishable gravel bar and riparian vegetation.

Access to the area will be through Whitehorse Park (Josephine County). Seasonal vehicular access will be allowed on the gravel bars between Labor Day and Memorial Day.

Development of a boat ramp here, three and one-half miles below Lathrop Landing and two miles above Finley Bend, will result in the longest distance between boat ramps in the Recreational Section being only four miles. Bank fishermen will be provided legal public access to the gravel bar. The area exhibits high potential for wildlife habitat improvement and for use by school groups as an environmental study area. An interpretive/environmental education trail will also be developed.



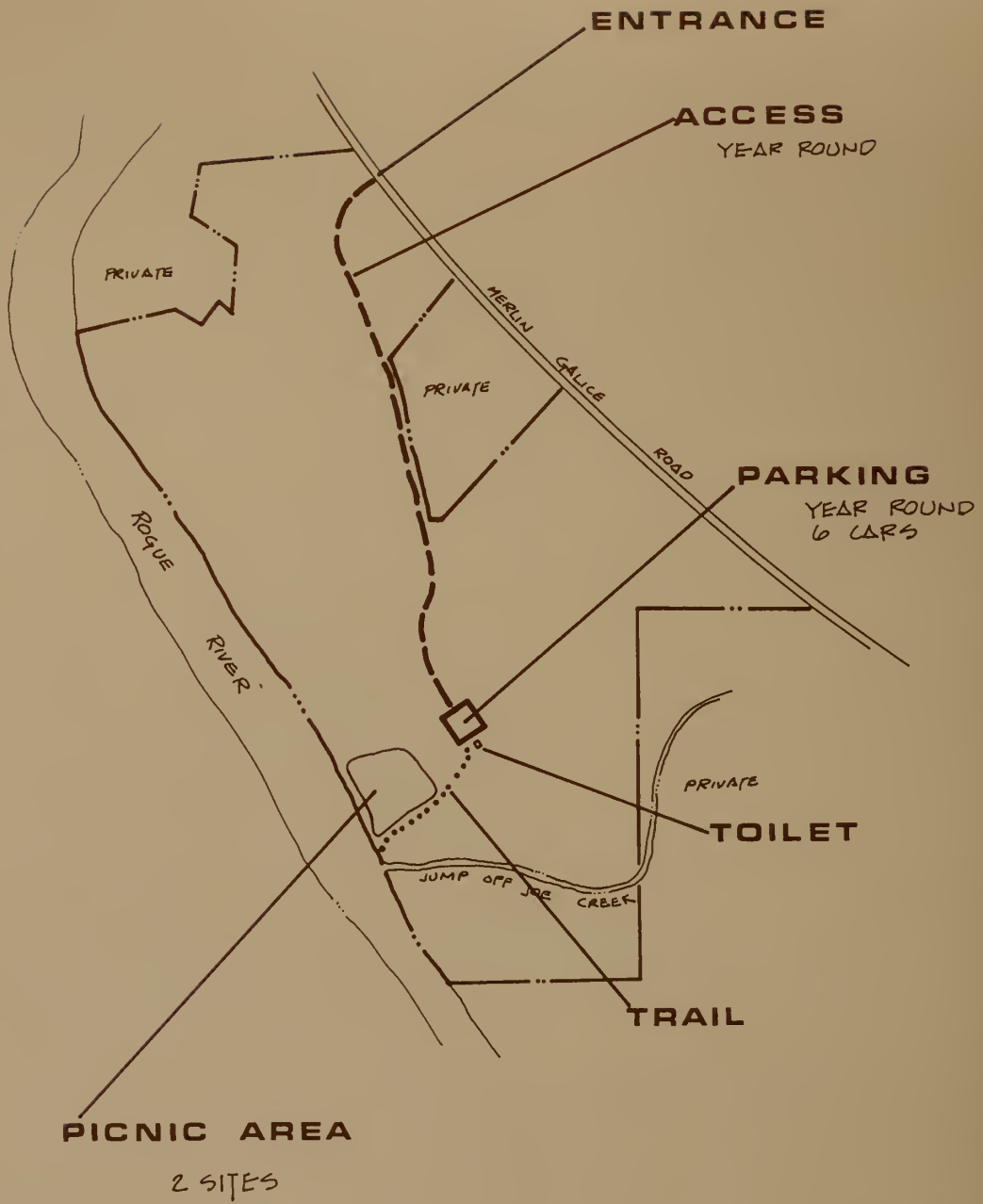


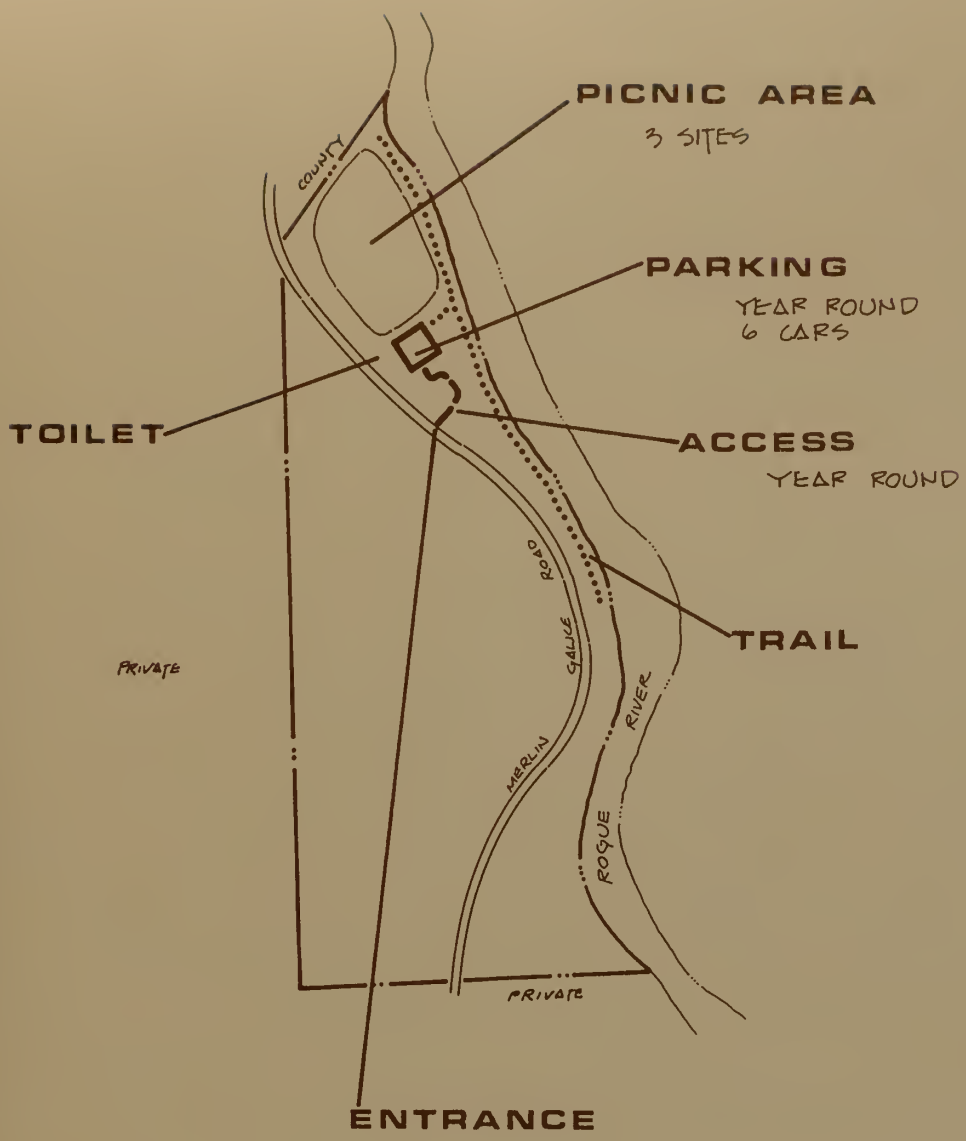
DAY-USE

FISHING ACCESS

STEELHEAD

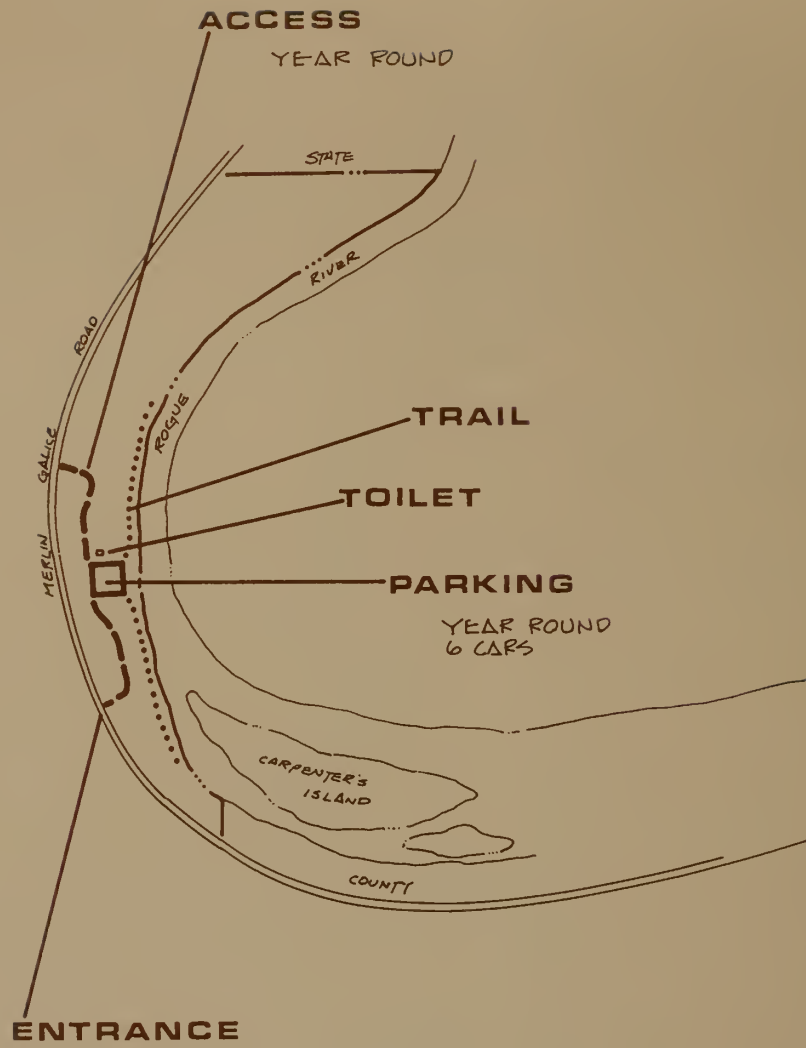






RAINBOW FISHING ACCESS DAY-USE



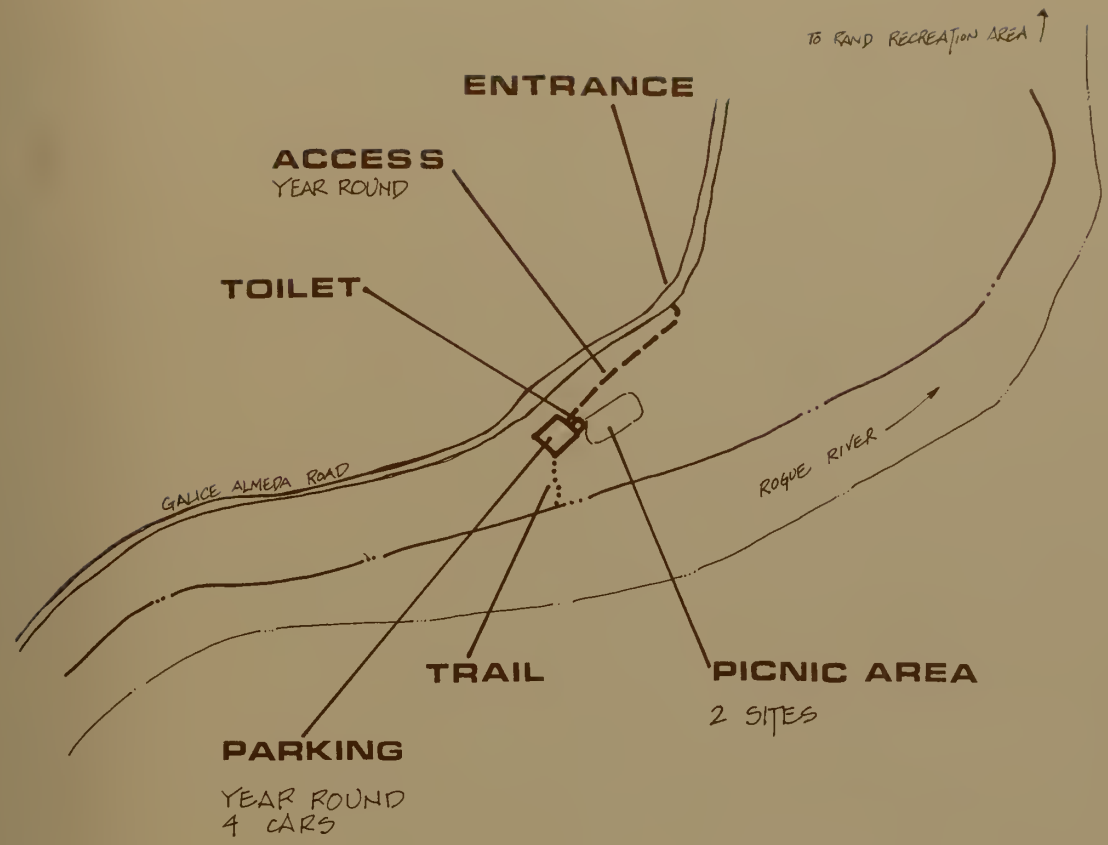


CARPENTERS ISLAND FISHING ACCESS DAY-USE





CHAIR RIFFLE FISHING ACCESS DAY-USE



SEASONAL PARKING

TRAIL
INTERPRETATION
EDUCATION
CLASS ROOM AREAS

ENTRANCE

LOWER RIVER ROAD

NO THRU TRAFFIC

RIVER

ROGUE

TOILET

WHITE HORSE PARK

GATE

BOAT LAUNCH

GATE

PARKING
YEAR-ROUND
10 CARS

ACCESS
YEAR-ROUND

SEASONAL BANK FISHING ACCESS

ROGUE

RIVER



APPLEGATE LANDING DAY-USE



RECREATION AREAS

Griffin Park Group Recreation Area

Located adjacent to Griffin Park, a group picnic/camping area will be developed on a wooded bench above the river to offer large organized groups a private outdoor location in which to gather. The site will be available by reservation only, and will be maintained under a cooperative management agreement between BLM and the Josephine County Parks Department.

Rocky Riffle Recreation Area (Primitive Camping)

The area is composed of an expansive forested bench situated above a large gravel bar and sand beach, which provides excellent bank fishing in the fall. The area is heavily used by fishermen and primitive campers. This undirected use is resulting in a loss of vegetation and an accumulation of litter. The poor condition of the unimproved access roads to the gravel bar is worsening each year.

The development of a low density recreation facility here will protect the natural beauty of the area and enhance the recreational experience of the visitor. Seasonal vehicular access will be allowed on the gravel bars between Labor Day and Memorial Day.

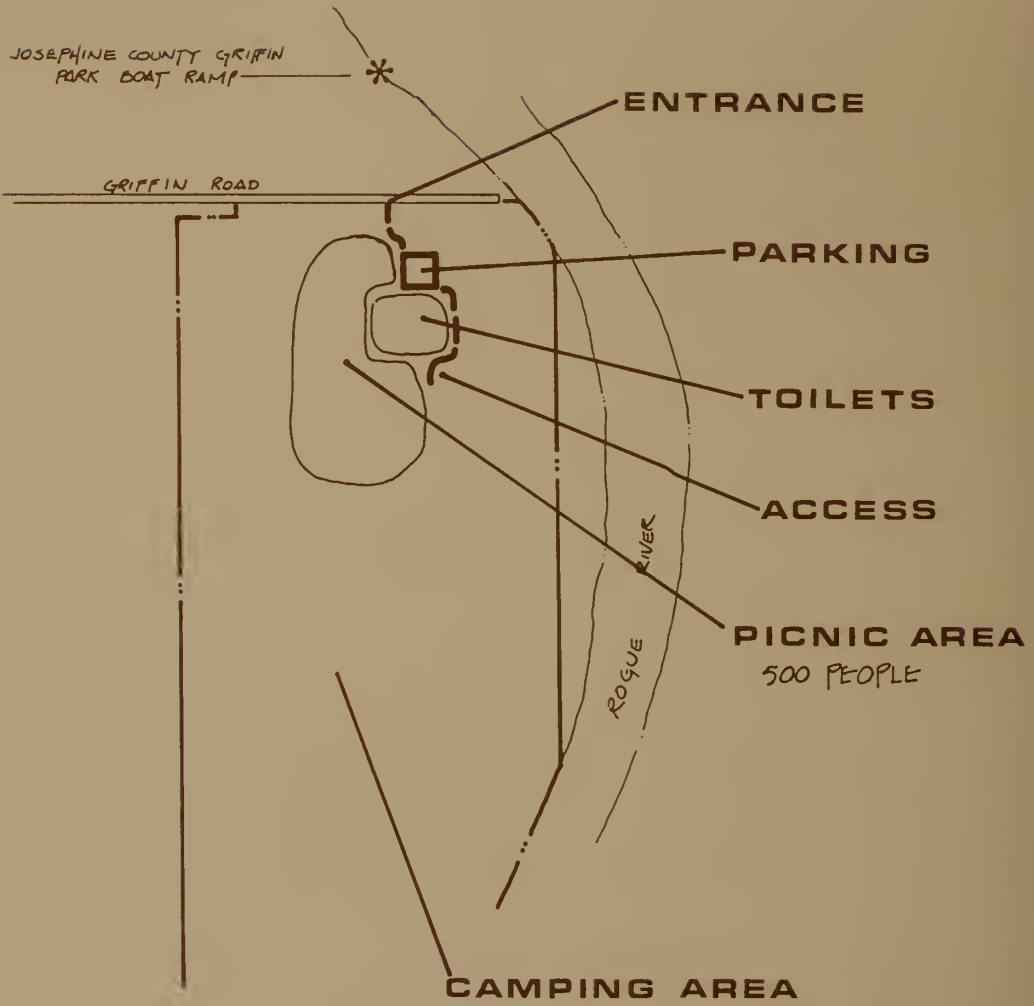
Rand Recreation Area (Developed Camping)

A centralized recreation/administrative site here can conveniently and efficiently satisfy the needs of the recreating public and the BLM alike. The large forested area at Rand contains natural features suitable for recreational developments which will benefit both Wild Section and Recreation Section users. The site is located in the "transitional" area of the Recreation Section, within an easy two to three hour float of Grave Creek landing and the beginning of the Wild Section.

A campground, launching ramp, and vehicle parking area will alleviate the crowding and congestion encountered at Grave Creek Landing and Almeda Park by recreationists preparing to embark on a trip down the Wild Section of the river.

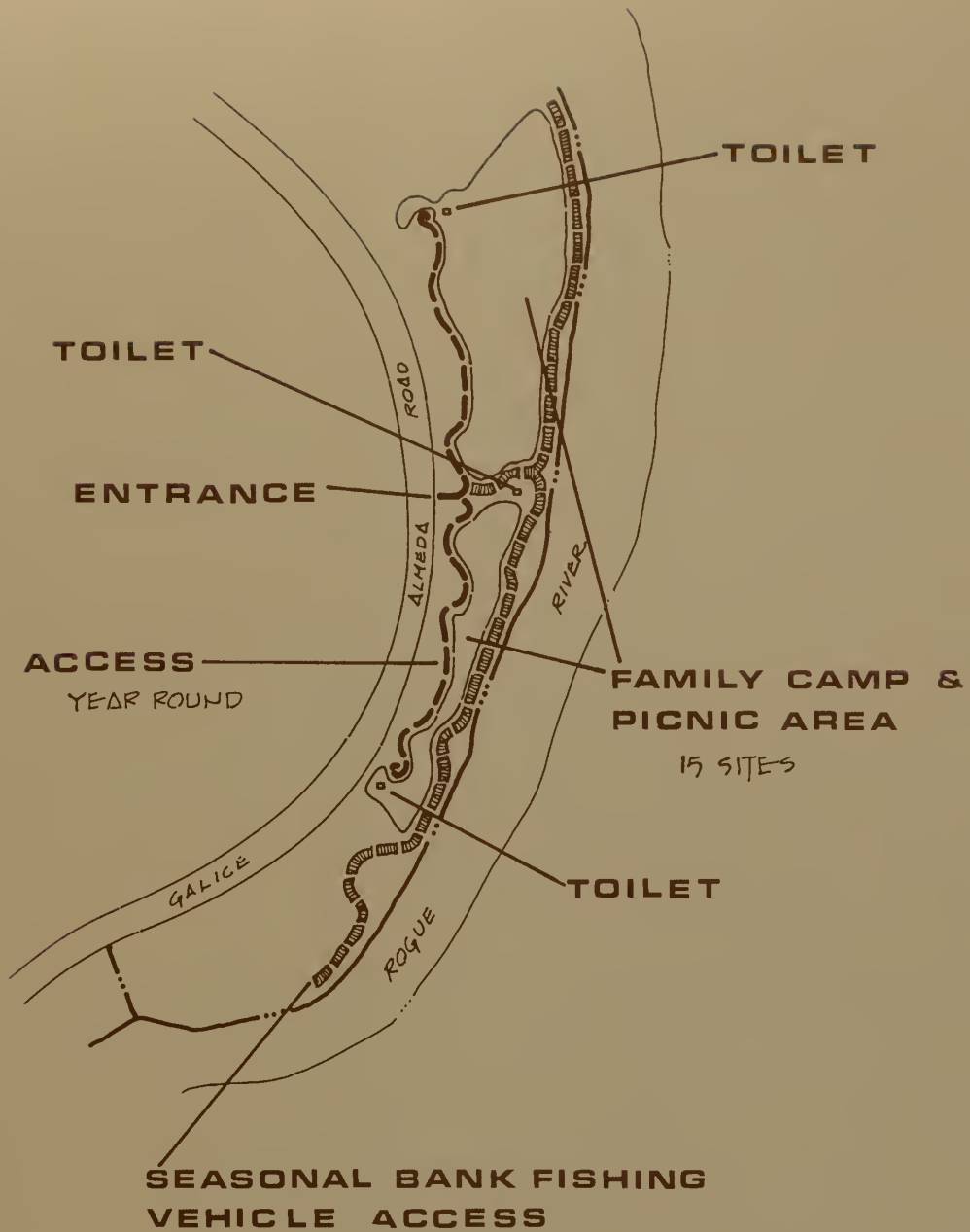
A manned Visitor Information/Administration Center will serve as the hub of Rogue River visitor information, as well as the administrative headquarters for the river permit system.

Day-use and overnight facilities will accommodate both Wild and Recreation Section visitors. In addition, BLM will install and maintain a salmon board and allow seasonal vehicular access to the gravel bar at Rand between Labor Day and Memorial Day.



GRIFFIN PARK GROUP RECREATION AREA





ROCKY RIFFLE RECREATION AREA

400 300 200 100 0 400 600 1200



- 1. VISITOR INFO**
ADMINISTRATION CENTER
INTERPRETIVE TRAIL HEAD
- 2. FAMILY CAMP**
TENT & TRAILER
DUMP STATION
SHOWER
30 SITES
- 3. GROUP CAMP/PICNIC**
UP TO 50 PEOPLE
- 4. DAY USE**
15 PICNIC SITES
- 5. BOAT RAMP**
- 6. STAGING AREA**
- 7. RAFT CAMP**
3 SITES
25 PEOPLE EACH
RAFT TRIP GROUPS
- 8. PARKING**
14 DAY LIMIT
- 9. DAY PARKING**
- 10. TRAIL**
DAY USE
INTERPRETIVE
ENVIRONMENTAL
EDUCATION

- 11. SEASONAL BANK FISHING**
VEHICLE ROUTE
- 12. BUFFER**
- 13. SALMON BOARD**
- 14. ADMINISTRATIVE AREA**
- 15. FUTURE USE**

RAND INFORMATION STATION & RECREATION AREA



INTERPRETATION PROGRAM

As attention and recognition are drawn to the Rogue National Wild & Scenic River, more and more people will go there to recreate. Increased use means increased impact on the resource, and an increased need for visitors to develop attitudes of stewardship. The success of future visitor use management programs will depend upon securing the public's understanding and cooperation through interpretation. The major concern of the BLM's interpretive program is to better serve the recreational user of the Rogue River, and at the same time protect and preserve the resource.

Interpretive developments in the Recreation Section will focus upon providing the visitor with desired practical and interesting information in ways that will help make a safe, and enjoyable recreation experience. The interpretive services program is designed to create within the visitor an awareness and appreciation for the resources of the Rogue River area. More specific plans are detailed in a separate Interpretive Plan.

VISITOR INFORMATION FACILITIES

Within the Recreation Section, the major interpretive development will be a network of visitor information facilities that will serve as a communication link between the BLM and the public. These facilities will serve as an introduction and orientation to this special river corridor of public lands.

FISHING ACCESS SITES

Several popular sites having productive fishing conditions will be developed for car and pedestrian access. Interpretive displays at these areas will depict interesting information about fishing opportunities and the fishery of the Rogue River.

SIGNS

A portal sign will be located at the primary access point to the corridor along the road. It will serve to identify the Rogue National Wild & Scenic River area, as well as the managing agencies. Standardized letter and symbol signs will notify visitors of recreational and interpretive sites along the road and river. Special interpretive and information signs will be developed for points of visitor interest. To facilitate recreational use of these public lands and to reduce trespass on private property, a combination of signs and rustic fencing may be used to readily identify public lands of the Rogue National Wild & Scenic River corridor. This type of identification will be located at each development site, and possibly between parcels of public and private land (where the landowner makes a special request). All signs will be designed as a functional and aesthetic visitor service.

INTERPRETATION PROGRAM

VISITOR NEEDS

Visitor information facilities are especially geared toward orienting the "first-time" recreationist to the resources of the Rogue, as well as educating him in safe and proper behavior while in this unique natural area.

For local residents, the Rand Visitor Information/Administrative Center will provide a dynamic interpretive program of displays (and possibly personnel programs) intended to stimulate the interest and heighten the awareness of the local recreationist. A dynamic program, as well as the availability of more in-depth natural and cultural history information, will be offered for those local residents interested in finding out more about the river corridor. The Rand Center will also provide a specific place where the landowner may find out about BLM river management (and other administrative matters).

LOCATION OF INFORMATION

Detailed river information regarding federal facilities will be available at visitor information stations. General information noting locations of the visitor information stations may be available at restaurants, markets, and in newspapers (during the inception of the program). Information available at a few specific locations will reduce the amount of unused brochure materials being wasted. Also, by directing people to the visitor information center, other related questions may be answered by personnel.

INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES

Hellgate Visitor Information Station

This unmanned information station will be located high on a rocky bluff at a point where the road traveller may gain his first view of the Rogue River. It will offer visitors an overview of the recreational opportunities and services available in the area, as well as interesting interpretive displays about the resources and management of the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River corridor.

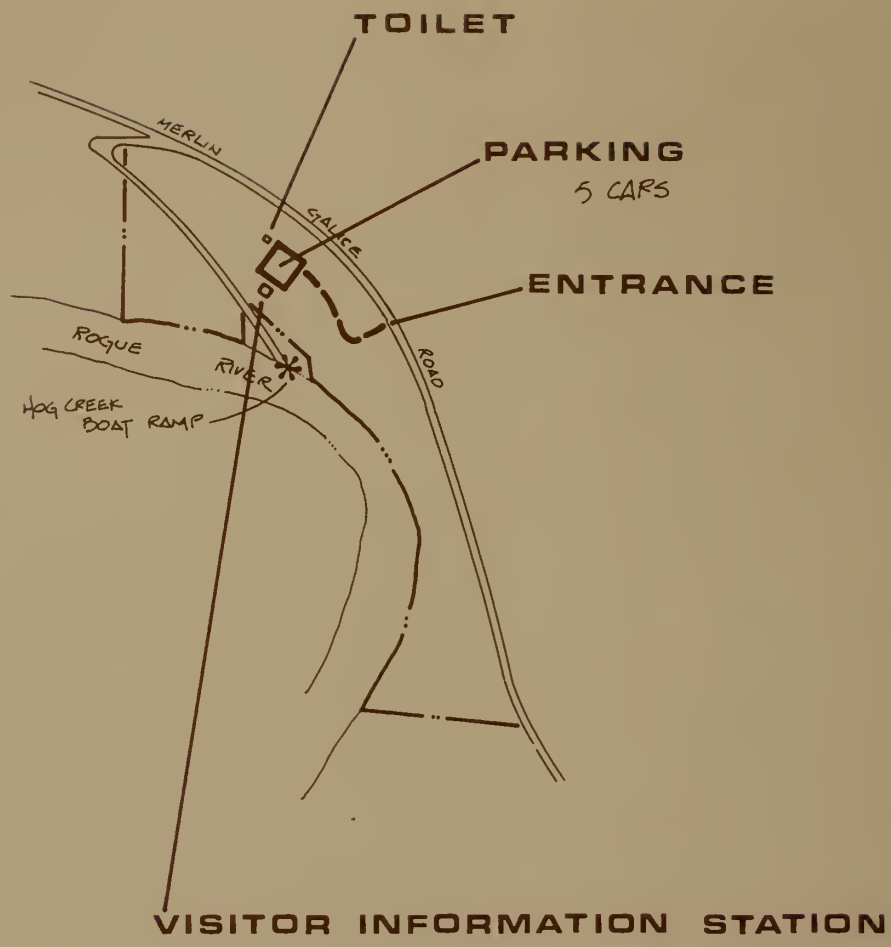
Rand Visitor Information/Administration Center

As the headquarters of the Rogue River Program, the Rand Visitor Information/Administration Center will provide an on-site location for communications between BLM and the public regarding the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River corridor. This interpretive center will function as a place where people may have their questions answered, as well as provide insight on recreational opportunities both in the corridor and nearby, current information and news, visitor-use permits, and historic and resource-related topics. Nearby, an interpretive trail and environmental education area will be developed in the mining tailings. Special emphasis will be placed on the mining history of the Rogue. This site may become a regular part of Josephine County School District's Environmental Education Program.

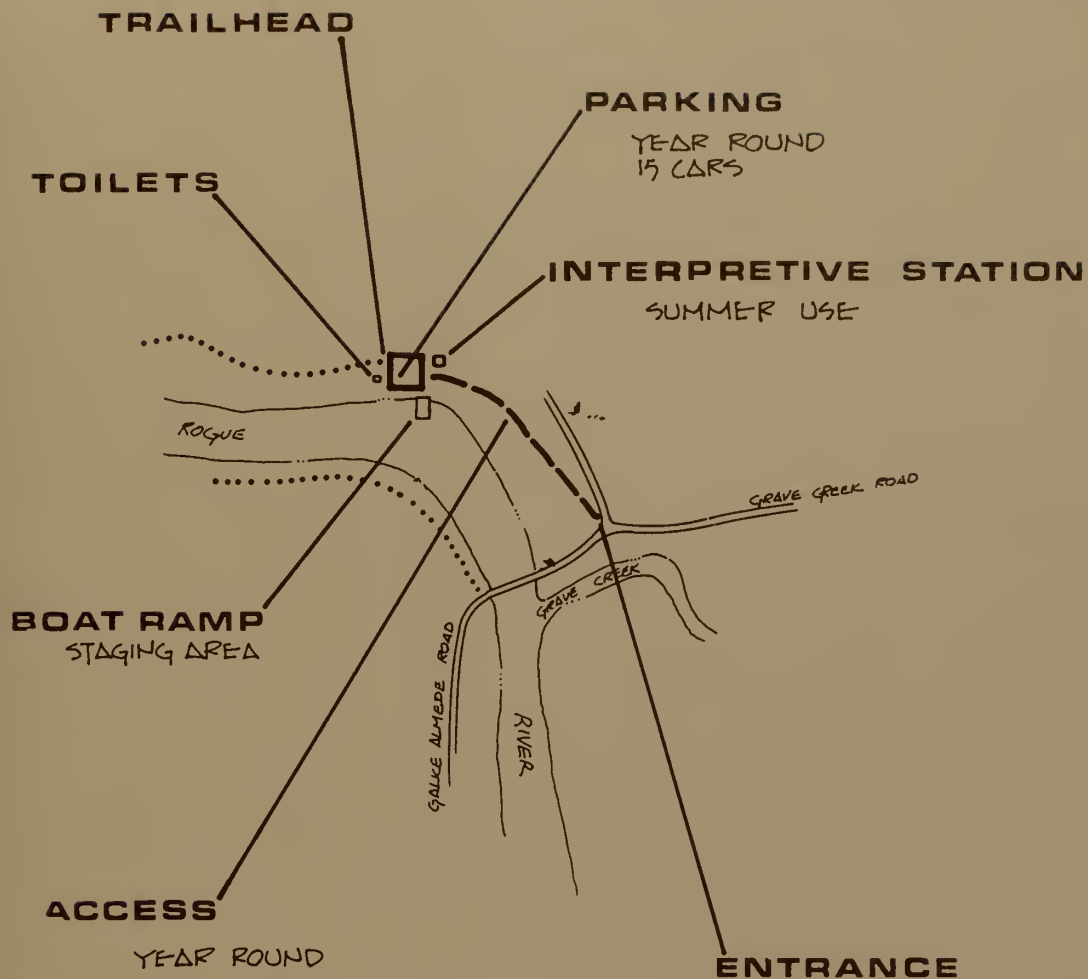
Grave Creek Visitor Check Station

The area presently consists of a boat ramp, day-use parking area, and chemical toilets.

All visitors entering the Wild River Section by boat will be required to have their use permits validated at this manned check station during the regulated season.



HELLGATE VISITOR INFORMATION STATION



GRAVE CREEK VISITOR CHECK STATION



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

APPLEGATE LANDING

Proximity to Grants Pass and vicinity makes this site available for school day-use environmental education activities. Parking for school buses will be located on site and also at the Josephine County Whitehorse Park group picnic area. There is also a shelter located at the County facility.

An interpretive trail oriented toward environmental education studies will be developed on the Applegate Landing site. In addition, a guidebook for use of the trail and surrounding environment is intended to facilitate educational use of the area specifically by school-age children.

RAND RECREATION AREA

An interpretive trail will be developed in the mining tailings area of the Rand site. Text used to describe stations along the trail and overall story will be directed toward the recreational adult visitor. It is feasible that a guidebook oriented toward environmental education children activities could be developed.

Displays to be located within the Rand Visitor Information/Administration Center will also be primarily directed toward the adult visitor. Future personal services interpretive programs may be developed by BLM personnel directed toward both adult and juvenile audiences.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Development Phases are shown here to illustrate the sequence of events required to implement the development plan as identified in the Activity Plan. No dates have been assigned, as yet; all are subject to approval of site plans and funding.

Site plans - Site specific plans for each proposal will design the development in detail. This involves a detailed study of the resources, including soils, vegetation, wildlife, and to assure site compatibility with resource protection.

- XXXXXXXX Survey & Design
- ████████ Construction

	1979	1980	1981
Portal Sign	XXXXXXXXXX ██████████		
Rand Recreation Area	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	████████████████████	
Applegate Landing	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	████████████████████	
Grave Creek Visitor Check Station	XXXXXXXXXX ██████████		
Fishing Access Sites	XXXX ██████████ XXXX ██████████	XXXX ██████████ XXXX ██████████	XXXX ██████████
Hellgate Visitor Information Center		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	████████████████████
Rocky Rifle Recreation Area		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	████████████████████
Rand Visitor Info/Admin. Center		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	████████████████████
Griffin Park Group Recreation Area		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	████████████████████
Rustic Fencing	████████████████████	████████████████████	████████████████████
Fiscal Year	1979	1980	1981

DEVELOPMENT
MATRIX

Proposed Recreation Sites

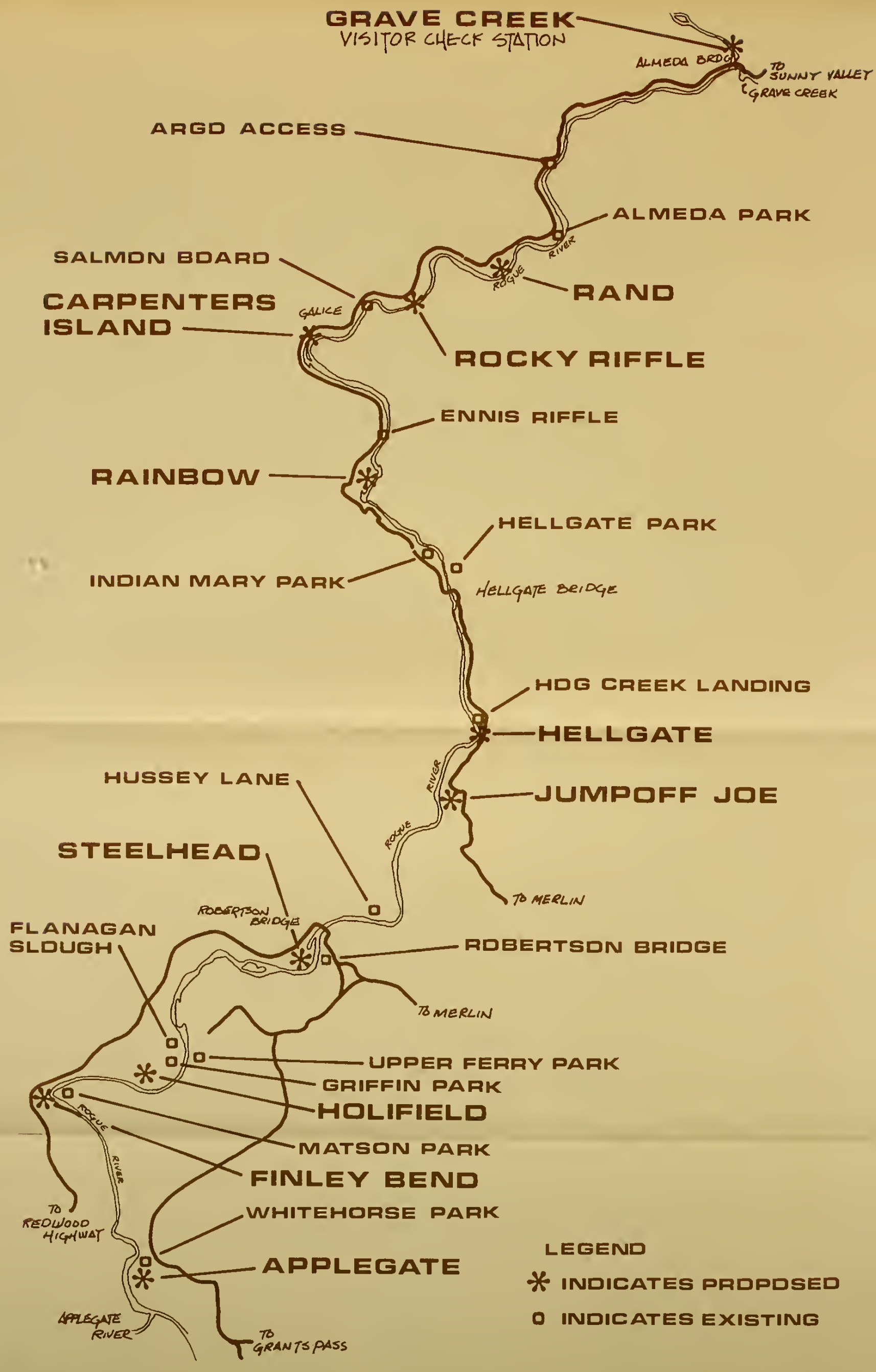
	Dump Station	Family Picnic (# of sites)	Group Picnic (# of people)	Group Camping (# of people)	Family Camping (# of sites)	Boat Ramp	Interpretive/ Env. Ed. Trail	Seasonal Vehicular River- Bank Access (Labor Day to Memorial Day)	Salmon Board (BLM installed)	Trailhead	Parking (# of cars)
Applegate Landing						X	X	X			10
Finley Bend Fishing Access											10
Griffin Park Group Picnic Area			--500--					X			Un- spec- ified
Steelhead Fishing Access		2									6
Jumpoff Joe Fishing Access		2									6
Hellgate Visitor Information Center											5
Rainbow Fishing Access		3									6
Carpenters Island Fishing Access											6
Rocky Riffle Recreation Area		15	(same sites)	15				X			10
Rand Recreation Area	X	15	3@25 each --75--	30		X		X	X		40
Rand Visitor Info/ Admin. Center							X				10
Grave Creek Visitor Check Station						X				2	15
Chair Riffle Fishing Access		2									4
TOTAL	1	39	575	650	45	3	2	4	1	2	

DEVELOPMENT
MATRIX

Existing Recreation Sites

	Dump Station	Family Picnic (# of sites)	Group Picnic (# of shelter)	Group Camping (# of people)	Family Camping (# of sites)	Boat Ramp	Interpretive/ Env. Ed. Trail	Seasonal Vehicular River- Bank Access (Labor Day to Memorial Day)	Salmon Board	Trailhead	Parking (# of cars)
Whitehorse Park		63	1		38						50
Matson Park		8									10
Griffin Park	X	20	1		16	X					20
Upper Ferry Park		2				X					15
Robertson Bridge		1				X					30
Hog Creek Landing						X					10
Hellgate Park		5				X					
Indian Mary Park		158	1		93	X					30+
Ennis Riffle		2				X					10
Carpenters Island		1									
Almeda Park		8			10	X					30
Rand		2							2		20
Argo Access									2		
Grave Creek Check Station						X					30

TOTAL 1 270 3 157 4 255



**GRAVE CREEK
VISITOR CHECK STATION**

ALAMEDA BRIDGE
TO SUNNY VALLEY
GRAVE CREEK

ARGD ACCESS

ALAMEDA PARK

SALMON BOARD

ROGUE RIVER

CARPENTERS ISLAND

GALICE

RAND

ROCKY RIFFLE

ENNIS RIFFLE

RAINBOW

HELLGATE PARK

INDIAN MARY PARK

HELLGATE BRIDGE

HODG CREEK LANDING

HELLGATE

JUMPOFF JOE

HUSSEY LANE

ROGUE RIVER

TO MERLIN

STEELHEAD

ROBERTSON BRIDGE

ROBERTSON BRIDGE

FLANAGAN SLOUGH

TO MERLIN

UPPER FERRY PARK

GRIFFIN PARK

HOLIFIELD

MATSON PARK

FINLEY BEND

WHITEHORSE PARK

APPLEGATE

TO REDWOOD HIGHWAY

APPLEGATE RIVER

TO GRANTS PASS

LEGEND

* INDICATES PROPOSED

o INDICATES EXISTING

MILES 1 3/4 1/2 1/4 0 1 2 3

ROGUE RIVER SITE LOCATION MAP

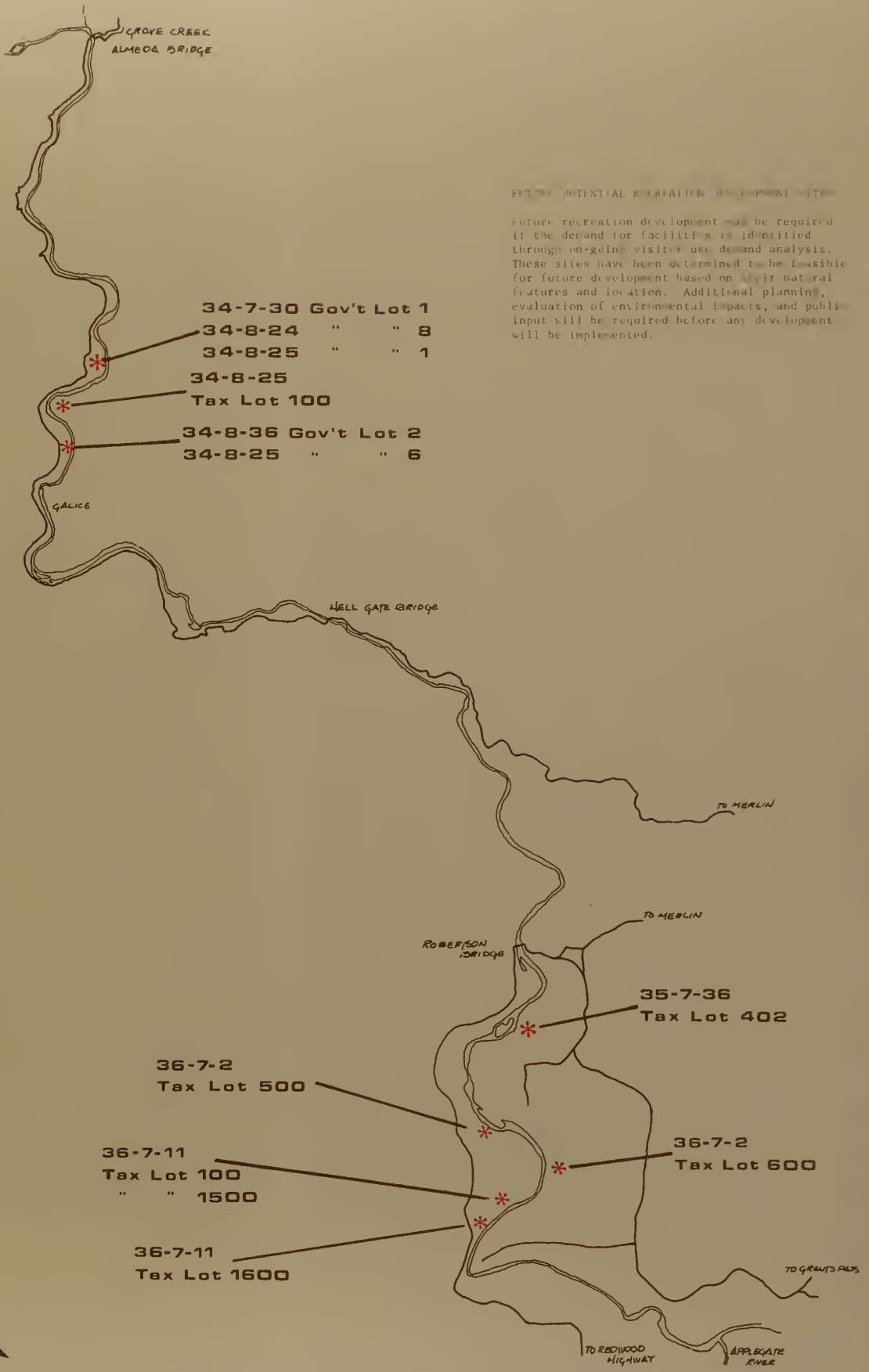
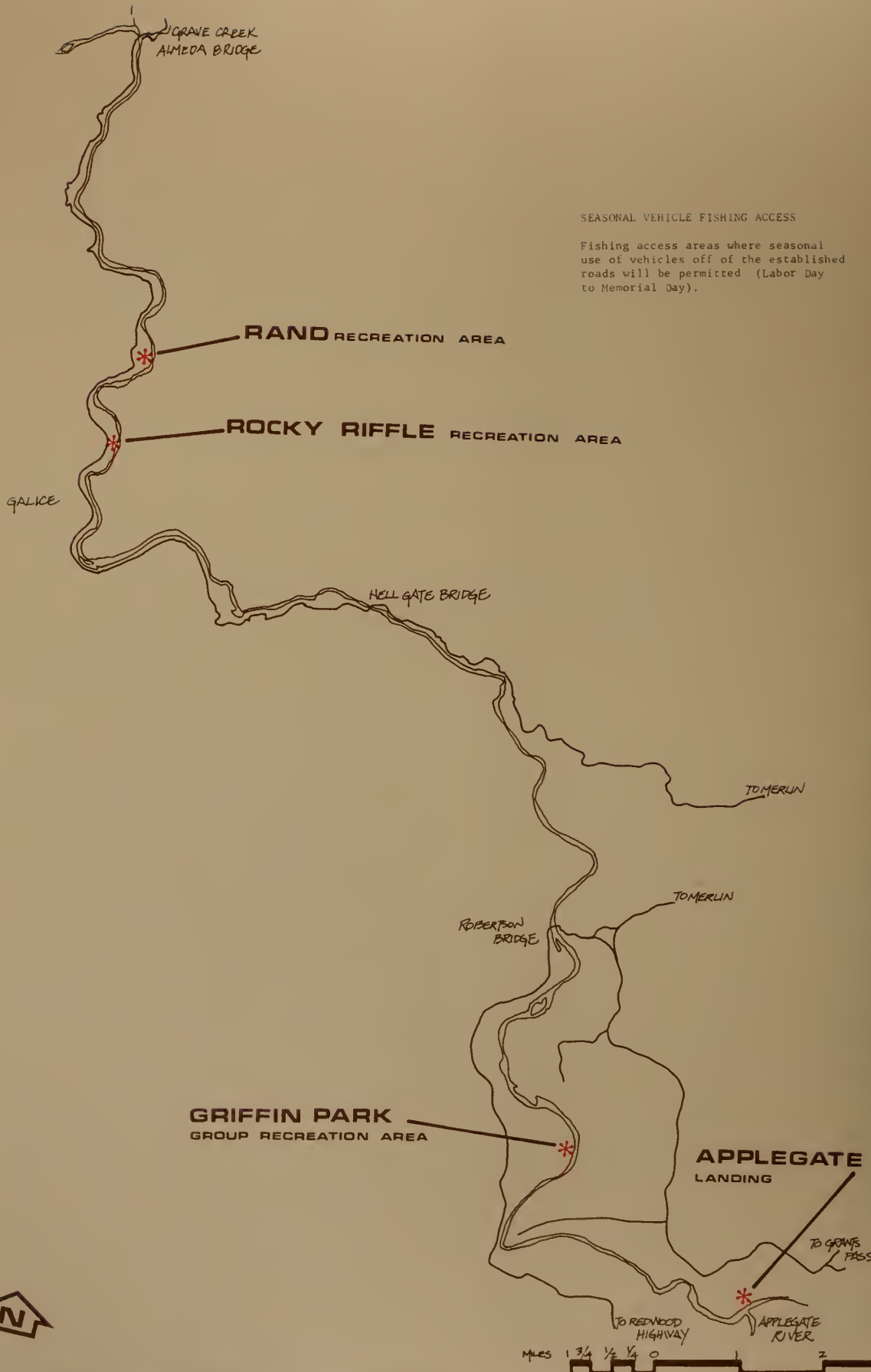


FIGURE POTENTIAL RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Future recreation development may be required if the demand for facilities is identified through on-going visitor use demand analysis. These sites have been determined to be feasible for future development based on their natural features and location. Additional planning, evaluation of environmental impacts, and public input will be required before any development will be implemented.

* FUTURE POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS *



SEASONAL VEHICLE FISHING ACCESS

Fishing access areas where seasonal use of vehicles off of the established roads will be permitted (Labor Day to Memorial Day).

SEASONAL VEHICLE FISHING ACCESS

APPENDIX A



Hydraulic Mining along the Rogue River

circa 1920

RESEARCH & EVALUATION

As noted earlier, this Activity Plan is intended to be flexible and receptive to newer and better management programs. Planners will gather and evaluate data in order to determine the kind and amount of change that is needed. Changes will be based on research data and public input. Modifications will be finalized after notifying the public through the media and direct contact with users.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is an integral part of the BLM planning process. It requires that all interested citizens be given an opportunity to express their views and desires, raise specific issues, and explore the problems and opportunities concerning recreation on the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River. The planning process requires that citizens be informed and involved at important decision points throughout the process of plan development.

VISITOR USE & DEMAND ANALYSIS

Analyzing Supply and Demand

The term "demand" can be defined in many ways. Economists may define it as "...a statement of the amount of a particular good or service that will be purchased in a given period of time at specified prices per unit." Or, more relevantly as "...a schedule of volume (visits, angler days, etc.) in relation to a price (cost of the recreation experience)." When a recreation activity or experience is the commodity being considered, costs may be measured in terms of monetary expenditures, time, and travel distances required to participate in a given recreational activity.

For purposes of this Activity Plan, a simple explanation of demand might be expressed in terms of participation rates, use figures, or angler days. Although these raw attendance figures may indicate demand, they also reflect supply or what opportunities are available. The quality of the recreational opportunities available also greatly influence the demand for that specific activity. A highly developed campground, for example, may be at capacity for a large percentage of the summer season. However, it may be too developed or too crowded to suit the tastes of other potential campers. These potential campers suffer impairment of their recreational experience as a result and refrain from camping. The demand for less developed and crowded campgrounds, consequently, is suppressed. It is important to recognize, therefore, that attendance figures or participation rates are the result of the existing demand and the existing supply.

Need for Visitor Use Data

Blindly developing and improving recreational facilities could result in a waste of money and resources and a detrimental impact to the recreational opportunities of an area. Therefore, an estimate of the future demand for various recreation opportunities is an important requirement especially for the near future. Development of public lands, particularly when of national character such as the Recreation Section of the Rogue, requires public input and involves decisions through political processes. Attendance figures and estimates of future visitor use are useful in making these decisions.

Estimating Demand

There are numerous methods for estimating future recreation demand. However, the majority of them require an abundance of statistical data and are far too costly and time consuming than could reasonably be justified. Because of the lack of relevant, reliable data, estimating future demand based on current trends in attendance is as useful and reliable as any method available. This method is simple and may be more accurate than other methods especially when working with extremely limited data.

Population

For the last several decades, the urban and total population of Josephine County has been increasing at a more rapid rate than the State of Oregon, the Pacific Northwest, and the United States. In 1970 nearly 75% (29,000) of the County population lived in the vicinity of Grants Pass. If the current annual growth rate of 7% continues for the next ten years, it is quite possible that by mid-1988 Josephine County could have a population in excess of 100,000. Most of the growth is expected to be in the adjacent suburban areas to the north, south, and southwest of the city center. Population densities within the City are not expected to increase appreciably.

Economists consider the population of a given area as an important factor influencing recreation demand. Relating local population growth to demand is not simple, however, since it is not known what percentage of river use is attributable to the local sector. Josephine County Parks figures for Griffin and Indian Mary campgrounds, both within the Recreation Section of the River, indicate that about 45% of the recreationists visiting these parks in 1977 were from Oregon. No data is available as to what percentage of the use is from the local area, however. Approximately 60% of all private boaters using the BLM managed Wild Section of the river in 1977 were from Oregon. About one half of these recreationists were from the local Jackson-Josephine-Curry County area. Whether a correlation exists between the origins of Wild Section river users and users of the Recreation Section is not known. The two areas differ significantly in the types of recreation opportunities and facilities available, and in terms of expenditures required in the form of time, knowledge, skills, equipment, and money.

Participation Rates

The Oregon State Highway Division has estimated a State-wide increase in recreation demand of 203% for 1990 over 1975 based on both in-state and out-of-state use figures plus other incidental trends. The Regional Recreation Data Program for the Northwest indicates that despite recent downward economic trends, such as high inflation rates and energy shortages, per capita participation rates will continue to increase. Boating and swimming are expected to increase at a rapid rate, picnicking, sightseeing, driving for pleasure, walking/hiking, and camping will increase at a slow rate while hunting and fishing will remain stable. This is a State-wide estimate and, again, local factors such as population, availability of resources, and the quality of recreation experiences available on this particular river section and for each activity will greatly influence local demand.

Primary Recreation Uses

Throughout the years the Rogue has developed a national reputation as being an outstanding recreation resource offering a wide variety of opportunities for engaging in fishing, hunting, boating, rafting, sightseeing, camping, picnicking, and other outdoor pursuits. The temperate climate of the Rogue Valley and its exceptional natural resources afford outdoor enthusiasts the opportunity of a year round recreational experience.

Seasonal Use

Many of the recreational activities pursued on and along the Rogue are seasonal, such as rafting and swimming. Others, such as sightseeing, may be engaged in year round. Because of the variety of recreational activities occurring within the same limited area and due in part to the specialized nature of many, conflicts between activities are inevitable. However, due to the "seasonal" nature of the main activities, fishing and rafting, most uses can be accommodated with minimum social impacts. For example, salmon boards placed in the river in early spring and removed before summer will have a minor adverse effect on either summer recreational activities or the fall and winter steelhead fishermen.

With proper management regulations, most recreationists can pursue their activities without impairing the experiences of others who seek conflicting activities at a different time of year. This seasonal aspect of recreational use will be an important consideration in formulating management policy later in this plan.

While there is some knowledge of the kinds of recreational activities occurring along the river, limited quantitative information is available as to numbers of people involved in specific activities.

Most of the use is highly seasonal and existing facilities are used to capacity during only a small part of the summer. Recreational use of the corridor reaches its annual peak during July and August. All of the following recreational activities engaged in on the Rogue are dependent on the same common denominator--the quality of the river's resources.

SIGHTSEEING/DRIVING FOR PLEASURE

Existing Situation

Many people take advantage of driving along the paved road that parallels the lower half of the Recreation Section for engaging in sightseeing. This road (Merlin-Galice Road) has direct access to Interstate 5. Another paved road (Riverbanks Market Road) originating from Highway 199 offers occasional glimpses and views of the river as it meanders through the pastoral valley and terminates at Robertson's Bridge. Although a third paved road (River Road)--originating in Grants Pass and connecting to the Merlin/Galice Road at Merlin--lies mostly outside of the corridor, side roads lead to the river at Finley Bend, Ferry Park, and Robertson's Bridge.

Even though the river may only be occasionally visible from the roads in the upper half of this Recreation Section, the landscape within the river corridor is readily visible. Many travelers derive satisfaction from viewing this area.

Demand Analysis/Assumptions

Although use figures for pleasure-driving are not available, it is likely that this use comprises a considerable portion of total outdoor recreation for this section. "Driving for Pleasure" was rated as the third most popular outdoor recreation activity in America according to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's 1967 report on national outdoor recreation use and trends. The Oregon Outdoor Recreation Demand Bulletin published in 1975 by the Department of Transportation projects that sightseeing and driving for pleasure will increase from 10,337 trips in 1975 to 14,375 in 1990 for Josephine County. This includes visitations from both within and outside the County.

Conflicts/Limitations

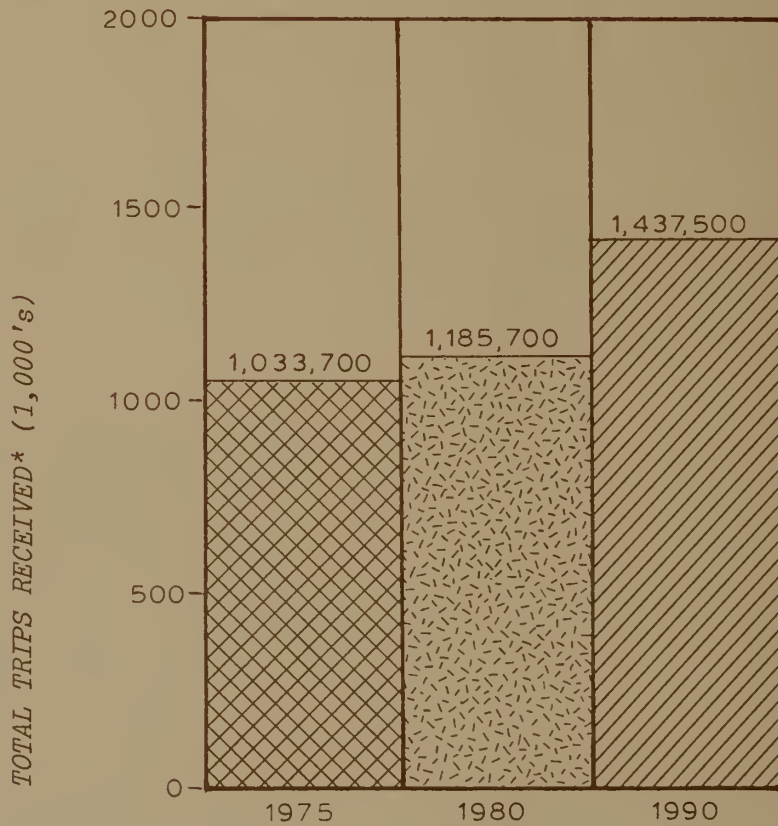
Sightseeing and/or driving for pleasure is a passive, non-consumptive recreational activity which has little or no adverse impact on other activities. Other activities if detrimental to the natural environment could, however, have an impact on the satisfactions gained from sightseeing and thus result in a decrease of use.

Providing the road systems do not become overcrowded and barring a severe fuel shortage, this activity has potential for considerable increase in visitor use. Pull-offs and parking are a major limitation for sightseers wishing to leave their autos to view float boaters, fishermen, wildlife, or the enchanting scenery.

PROJECTED VISITATION

(Josephine County)

SIGHTSEEING/DRIVING FOR PLEASURE



**All of the visitations both from within and outside of Josephine County.*

Source of information: "Oregon Outdoor Recreation Demand Bulletin", Dept. of Transportation, 1975.

FISHING

Existing Situation

Fishing is probably the oldest and most pursued recreational activity on the river. The worldwide fame of its steelhead and salmon fishery is reinforced annually by thousands of anglers. Steelhead trout make their spawning sojourns in the spring, fall, and winter. The mighty king or chinook salmon share their fall journey up the Rogue with the smaller silver or coho salmon. The chinooks infiltrate the river again in the spring when many local anglers prefer fishing for them from "salmon boards" a floating platform thought to be unique to the Rogue. In addition to fishing platforms, salmon boards serve as social gathering places of long standing tradition for many local residents. Fishing also occurs from drift boats, power boats, canoes, rafts, and the bank.

The Oregon State Department of Fish and Wildlife also stocks the river at various locations with catchable rainbow trout from early spring to June, at which time water temperatures become too high to sustain the fish.

Demand Analysis

Oregon Fish and Wildlife statistics show a 5.2% increase in anglers per year for a ten year period (1964-1973) based on salmon and steelhead sport angler tag cards. Data compiled by the Oregon Wildlife Commission, Fishery Division, yields a 6.4% increase per year for the four year period (1970-1973). This increase in sport fishing was greater than population growth in Oregon during this same four year period which was only 2.08% annually.

The Bureau of Land Management projects two "angler day" estimates for the year 1990 in their Josephine Master Unit Planning Area Analysis. An "angler day" as defined by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife is any angler visit during one day. One estimate based on the trend in salmon/steelhead tag sales is 400,000 angler days; 172% higher than the 1974 angler day estimate of 146,877. A second estimate of 186,000 angler days in 1990 is based upon a projection of population growth. Although biases are inherent in both methods due to the necessity of assumptions, it is highly probable that angling use will fall somewhere between the two estimates.

Limitations/Assumptions

In 1977, unseasonably low precipitation during the winter months caused an extremely low river flow. The resulting high water temperatures, a major fisheries problem, were ideal for the occurrence of disease and inflicted heavy fish mortality.

Lost Creek Reservoir and the future Applegate Reservoir will have a marked affect on the fishery of this area. By timing releases of sufficient amounts of cold water into the rivers, fishing will be significantly improved. Fishery biologists plan to begin reestablishment efforts of the spring chinook salmon fishery in the Applegate River as early as 1980. The spring run of the chinook was depleted in this river years ago due to deteriorating water quantity and quality. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife also plans to increase their summer trout stocking program of the Rogue from 13,000 to 36,000 legal size fish (8-12 inches), due to improved water conditions resulting from Lost Creek Reservoir. Not only will the quantity of fish stocked be dramatically increased, but also the length of the stocking season. Previously stocking efforts were curtailed in late May when water temperatures reached 68^oF. Biologists now anticipate extending the stocking period through the summer season due to the cooler water from the reservoir.

Sport fishery enhancement from the cooler and stabilized water flow will be realized in the form of increased runs of anadromous salmon and steelhead and an accelerated stocking program for resident trout. The increased supply of the fishery resource will in turn create an increased demand and thus a need for more angler access and facilities. Planners have known for some time that to a large extent, as supply increases it makes its own demand.

The enhancement of the Rogue derived from the Lost Creek and Applegate Reservoir projects will benefit most other recreational endeavors such as rafting, sightseeing, and swimming as well. It is apparent that the improved water conditions will bring more fishermen and more water enthusiasts by increasing the supply and enhancing the quality of the water and fishery resources.

As early as 1967, the Oregon State Game Commission, in their "Master Plan for Angler Access and Associated Recreation Uses" determined river access to serve fishermen and other river users to be inadequate in several areas. The majority of identified needs in this Plan have been met by the Josephine County Parks Department. The major remaining unmet needs identified are:

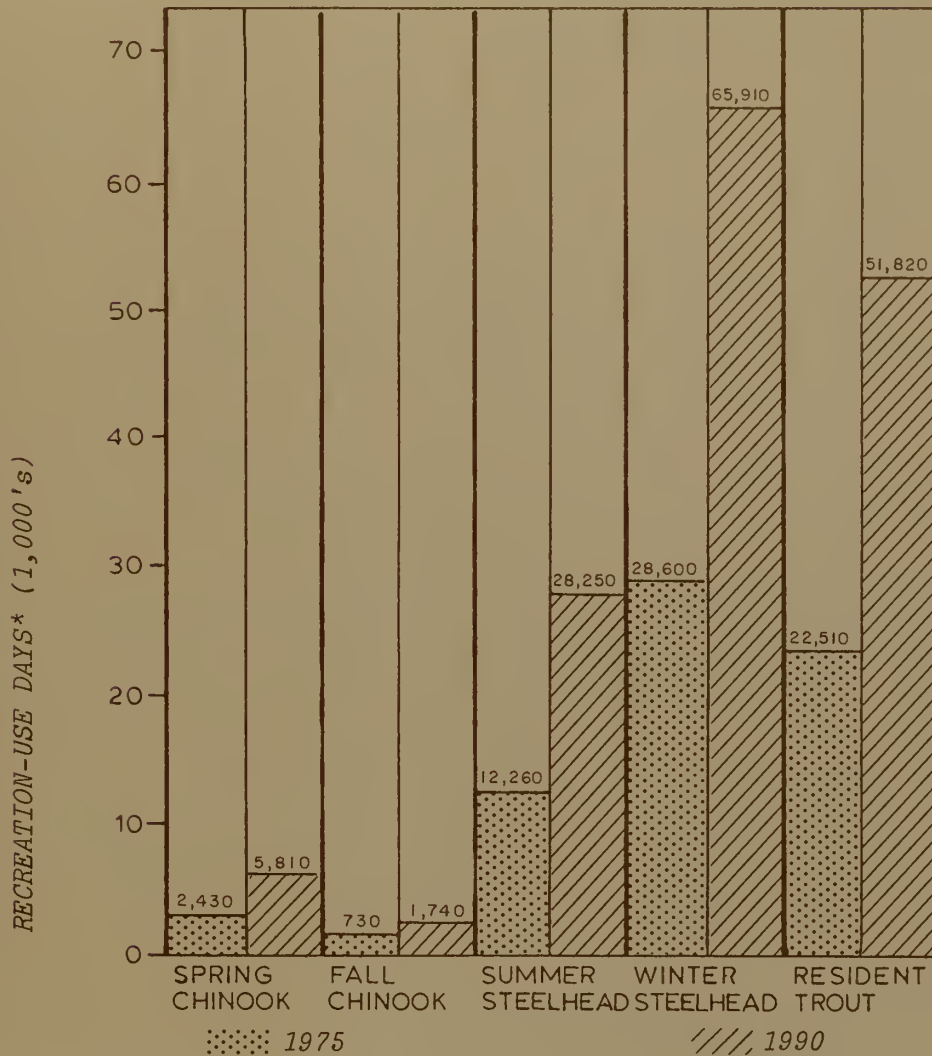
Rand - Boat ramp, parking area, 15 car-trailer units, toilets, and group facilities consisting of picnicking and camping sites.

Rocky Riffle - Boat ramp, trails, roads, parking area, 15 car-trailer units, and group facilities for camping and picnicking. This site was identified as a highly preferred steelhead and spring chinook area for bank and salmon board anglers.

PROJECTED VISITATION

RECREATIONAL FISHING DAYS

Josephine County
Rogue and Applegate Rivers



*Recreation/Angler Day: any angler visit during one day; any length of time.

Source of information: "Fishery Data Catalogue", Josephine County Summaries, Oregon Fish and Wildlife, 1977.

Carpenter's Island - Toilets, trails, picnicking, and bank angling development.

Hog Creek Landing - Limited parking.

Jump Off Joe Creek Area - trails, roads, parking for 10 cars.
Identified as preferred salmon and steelhead angling area.

Upper Ferry Park - Limited parking.

The Bureau's Josephine Management Framework Plan also noted that a great deal of this section of the river is "either unused or under-used by recreationists." The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife District Biologist for this area concurs that this stretch of river could support substantially greater sport fishing pressure even before the establishment of the reservoirs.

Limitations

Increased fishery potential, inadequate access and unmet needs were identified by specialists in single resource management programs. Proposals to meet increasing demands must meet the objectives or goals of the National Wild & Scenic Rivers Act.

BOATING

Existing Situation

Boating takes many forms on this section of the river with the different types occurring at different times of the year. Drift and power boating occurs primarily during the spring, fall, and winter in association with fishing; while rafting, kayaking, and tubing dominate the summer months. Commercial jet boats also operate daily from mid-May through September.

The upper 2½ miles of the Recreation Section of the river have been designated as a motorboat testing site by the State Marine Board. Specific regulations governing this use are available from the State Marine Board office in Salem. An annual hydroplane race extends from Grants Pass to Robertson Bridge or the Hellgate Canyon area and back.

Demand Analysis

Increased popularity of rafting and kayaking and recent innovations such as the inflatable kayak have made obvious increases in float boating use. No enumeration data is available to support this observation, however, since non-motorized craft are not required to register and, to date, use studies have not been conducted on this section of the river.

Motorboat and sailboat registration figures collected from the Oregon State Marine Board indicate that recreational boating is increasing rapidly. Curry County showed a 16% increase in boater registration for the four year period from 1974 to 1977, followed by Josephine County with a 15% increase and Jackson County with a 13% increase. The overall State increase was 12% for the same period.

Several commercial outfitters offer rafting trips on this section of the river throughout the summer, and many start their wild river trips at Almeda Campground or above. Commercial jet boat trips will be offered by two operators on this section of the river in 1978. An estimated eight to ten thousand people viewed the river from the one jet boat operation that was active in 1977.

Conflicts

The objectives of this river area are to allow for a wide range of recreational uses dependent on the natural river environment. A recreational use will be allowed so long as it does not lower the quality of the recreational experience, degrade the setting, or damage the fishery and wildlife habitat.

Private commercial operators play a very important role in providing certain types of recreation activities, such as the jet-boat tours, which are important in terms of a wide range of recreational opportunities. Many thousands of people enjoy the river each year from the commercial jet-boats. Many of these recreationists would otherwise be precluded from the river experience by constraints of time, knowledge, equipment, ability, or money. The use of large commercial jet boats provides a pleasing recreational experience for thousands of visitors annually. It is also providing a recreational opportunity different from that offered by float boat outfitters.

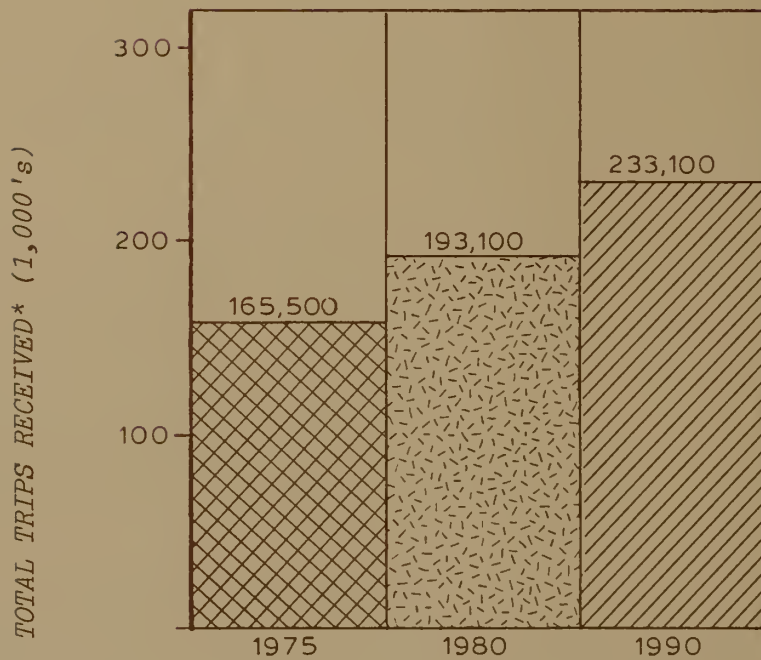
Historically, the major jet boat operation limited tours to the upper half of the Recreation Section between Grants Pass and Hellgate Canyon. During the 1977 summer season, when water levels were high enough, an operator extended his tours down river to Grave Creek at the beginning of the Wild River Section. The lower half of the Recreation Section from Hellgate Canyon to Grave Creek has become increasingly popular with non-mechanized recreationists and many persons fear a conflict will result from the extension of large jet-boat use.

Inherent conflicts exist between many types of outdoor recreation pursuits. This conflict is often apparent when self-propelled recreationists such as kayakers, rafters, and fishermen encounter the large motorized boats in areas of limited space. This conflict between motorized and non-motorized recreationists isn't restricted to motorboats, but includes other forms of motorized vehicles and equipment as well. To the self-propelled recreationist, the quietude and serenity of the natural river environment is often intruded upon by the motorized craft or vehicle.

PROJECTED VISITATION

(Josephine County)

BOATING



**All of the visitations both from within and outside of Josephine County.*

Source of information: "Oregon Outdoor Recreation Demand Bulletin", Dept. of Transportation, 1975.

BLM will continue to monitor all facets of recreational uses on this section of the river. Should jet boat use reach levels resulting in significant conflict with other recreational activities, either physically or aesthetically, some control will be sought through cooperation with the Oregon State Marine Board. Areas for consideration will include zones of operation, maximum size and speed, and season of use.

CAMPING AND PICNICKING

Existing Situation

Camping and picnicking facilities along the river provide visitors with the opportunity to engage in unstructured recreational activities. Less than an hour's drive away from the Rogue Valley and Grants Pass area, the Recreation Section affords pleasant surroundings for an afternoon or evening picnic.

Camping facilities, from primitive to highly developed, are presently provided for those visitors who intend to visit in the Recreation Section, as well as those preparing to take a trip through the Wild Section. The Josephine County Parks Department operates and maintains four parks with camping facilities and five areas with picnic tables, within the Hellgate Recreation Section.

Demand Analysis

Josephine County reports that in 1977 nearly 212,000 people visited their developed parks within the Recreation Section to camp and picnic. The lesser developed recreation areas received approximately 80,000 visiting picnickers. Overall total use in all Josephine County camping recreation sites shows an increase in use from 1975 to 1976 as follows:

Picnickers	-	Up 3%
Paid Campers	-	Up 14%
Free Campers	-	Up 48%

The Oregon Outdoor Recreation Demand Bulletin (Dept. of Transportation, 1975) projects that camping in all of Josephine County will increase from 288,900 trips in 1975 to 396,900 trips in 1990, and picnicking will increase from 946,700 trips in 1975 to 1,338,700 trips in 1990. This includes visitations from both within and outside the County.

Conflicts/Assumptions

Due to the high number of private landowners residing in the corridor, especially upstream of Hellgate Canyon, there are often conflicts when primitive camping occurs in uncontrolled situations. Landowners have in the past complained of trespass, noise, vandalism, and fire danger. To alleviate some of these problems, it will be necessary to designate areas as "access only", "day use only", and "for overnight camping."

In order to satisfy a wide range of visitor desires, it is necessary to provide varying degrees of camping and picnicking opportunities-- from primitive, undeveloped sites to highly developed facilities.

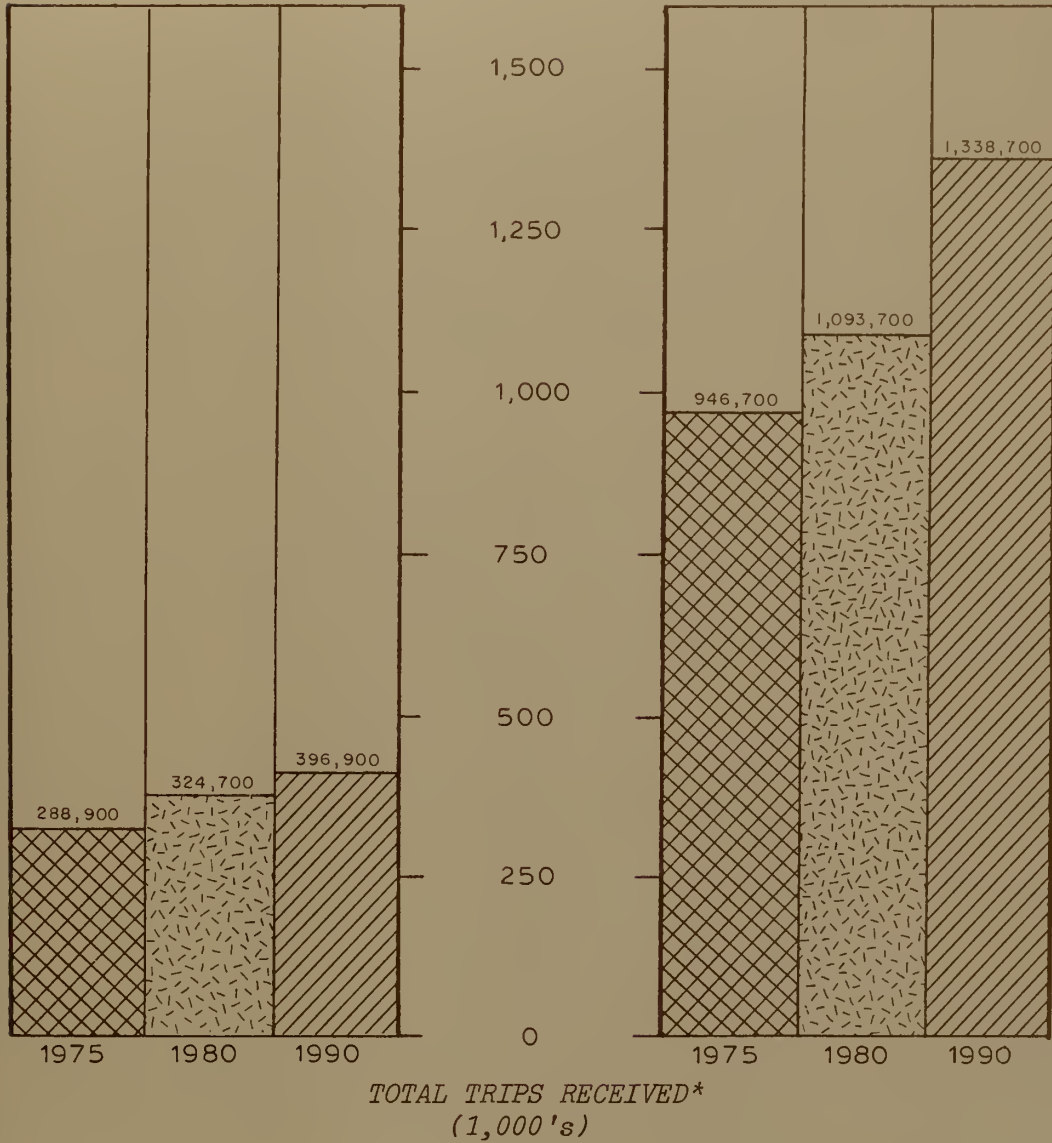
The Bureau of Land Management and Josephine County will cooperate to accomplish this objective.

PROJECTED VISITATION

(Josephine County)

CAMPING

PICNICKING



*All of the visitations both from within and outside of Josephine County.

Source of information: "Oregon Outdoor Recreation Demand Bulletin", Dept. of Transportation, 1975.

INTERPRETIVE VISITOR ANALYSIS

For visitors to the WILD SECTION, the Rand Visitor Center will provide information regarding positive visitor behavior in the river corridor (i.e., trash disposal, etc.), campsite (Recreation and Wild Section) and restroom locations, the permit system, river rapids (orientation), and interpretive resource information (natural and cultural history). The information will be available in a convenient location near the start of a wild river section trip, where additional "pre-trip" facilities are located (7-day parking, picnic sites, and overnight campsites). Currently in use, the Grave Creek Visitor Check Station at the entrance to the wild river section is physically limited in size to accommodate the exchange of information in a comfortable atmosphere. Visitors arrive and depart, often in large groups, in an often crowded and frenzied manner. The Rand location provides the opportunity for BLM to offer information to the Wild Section visitor during the "anticipation phase" of the visitor's recreational experience, when he is more relaxed and still preparing for his boating or hiking trip.

For visitors to the RECREATION SECTION, the Rand Visitor Center will offer more in-depth interpretation (natural and cultural history, as well as BLM management) in the transition zone of the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River corridor. Additional information will include campsites, picnic sites, and other recreational opportunities in the area. The information will be available at a location that is relatively close to the Wild Section, yet highly accessible (i.e., by car), as well as where additional day-use and overnight facilities are located. This site provides the opportunity for BLM to offer information to the Recreation Section visitor during the "on-site phase" of the visitor's recreational experience. This visitor has nearly reached the furthest extent of his trip into the river corridor, and may view resource interpretation on-site (where the actual resources interpreted may be viewed, such as historical hydraulic mining scars, etc.).

APPENDIX B



Hard Rock Lode Mining above the Rogue River

circa 1920

WILD RIVER SECTION: A wild river area is free impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watershed or shorelines essentially primitive and water unpolluted. It represents a vestige of primitive America. Wild river areas may include an occasional inconspicuous road, airstrip, habitation, or other kind of improvement already established, provided the effects are limited to the immediate vicinity.

SCENIC RIVER SECTION: A scenic river area is free of improvements, with shoreline or watershed still largely primitive, and shoreline large undeveloped but accessible in places by roads. Long stretches of conspicuous or well-traveled roads may not parallel the river in close proximity.

RECREATIONAL RIVER SECTION: A section of river which is readily accessible by road or railroad and may have some development along the shoreline. The river may have undergone some impoundments or diversions in the past. It also possesses high potential for recreation development sites near the river as well as sites for launching and mooring boats.

(From the Federal Register Vol. 37 - No. 131, Part II)

DIRECTIVES: National, State, and local government policy constraints; includes those portions of the laws that apply to management of the Rogue River (such as county zoning ordinances, the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act, Rogue River Master Plan).

MANAGEMENT ZONES: Management units having distinctly different management needs. These zones dictate the type and extent of management for various resource activities.

MASTER PLAN: Established the objectives and constraints for all activity planning. These constraints and direction are overriding considerations in developing the Activity Plan.

ACTIVITY PLAN: Establishes more detailed guides to action (management and projects).

SCENIC EASEMENT: Purchase of the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) for the purpose of protecting the scenic view from the river. Such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement. Scenic easements will be sought to protect the natural environment or setting. Easements will consider protection of the view from the river or its environs as well as protection of critical resources.

CARRYING CAPACITY: The total amount of use a recreation area or site can accommodate without impairment of the quality of the resource or of the recreation experience.

The following applicable Acts and Executive Orders have been complied with in formulating this plan. Copies are available for review at the Medford District Office, 310 West Sixth Street.

A. National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 P.L. 90-542 as amended

Establishes a national system of rivers having "outstandingly remarkable" natural, cultural, recreational values, and provides for protection and preservation of the river and its immediate environment.

B. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Public Law 91-190

Requires an interdisciplinary study of impacts of projects associated with Federal programs. Established Council on Environmental Quality.

C. Endangered Species Act of 1973, Public Law 93-205

Requires Federal agencies to consider the impact of their actions on the endangered species listed on the Federal Register.

D. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Public Law 94-579

Establishes goals and objectives for public land use planning, and management of public lands on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield for natural and cultural purposes.

E. Floodplain Management - 1977, Executive Order 11988

Requires Federal agencies to consider and evaluate effects of actions that take place in floodplain areas.

F. Use of Off-Road Vehicles on the Public Lands, 1977, amended, Executive Order 11644

Directs Federal agencies to manage use of off-road vehicles on public lands, and impose closures if considerable adverse effects occur.

G. Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 P.L. 92-500

Emphasizes national policy that discharge of pollutants into navigable waters be eliminated by 1985 and provides financial assistance for constructing waste treatment facilities.

H. Arch. Barriers Act, P.L. 90-480, 1968

All buildings and facilities for public use should be designed and constructed to assure accessibility and usability by physically handicapped people.

The Activity Plan is not created in a vacuum. Legislation and previous planning efforts have set guidelines for the Activity Plan Policies.

1968 National Wild & Scenic Rivers Act - established national system of rivers with "outstandingly remarkable" cultural and natural values - protected rivers from dams and incompatible development - restricted mining activities - authorized Federal agencies to acquire land and scenic easements in a narrow corridor along rivers. Defined Wild, Scenic, and Recreational classifications based on accessibility and amount of existing development - charged agencies managing rivers to protect and preserve the quality of the river and its immediate environment.

1969 BLM Master Plan

This plan, revised and combined with the Forest Service Master Plan for its segment of the Rogue in 1972, provides more detailed policy guidelines specifically applying to the Rogue.

- Classified Applegate River to Grave Creek as Recreational and set boundaries.
- Defined management direction for Recreational Section "to provide or restore a wide range of public outdoor recreation opportunities and water-oriented recreational facilities".
- Encouraged private development of recreational facilities outside the river boundaries.
- Limited new developments in Recreational Section to no more than four readily visible structures on each side of the river in any one mile of river frontage (to maintain the rural character of this part of the Rogue).
- Called for screening of parking areas and utilities from view from the river.

1977 MFP for Josephine Sustained Yield Unit

The Management Framework Plan (MFP) for the Josephine Sustained Yield Unit is the major BLM policy outline for land use management. It determines the nature and goals of the different BLM activities - timber production, wildlife habitat, recreation, etc. It is the key planning document coordinating multiple use demands.

To a certain extent, the MFP and Master Plan share the same goal of developing general policies which are then detailed in the Activity Plan. The MFP did make some final decisions for managing the Rogue, however, and these are reflected in this plan.

- Salmon boards will be permitted on BLM lands, at sites to be identified in the Activity Plan.
- In cooperation with the County, BLM will resume management responsibility for BLM land presently leased to Josephine County for recreational purposes to assure continued public use.
- A boat ramp will be developed on the Rogue River near the mouth of the Applegate River.

State Scenic Waterways

The Rogue, from Applegate to Lobster Creek 84 miles downstream, is included in the State Scenic Waterway System, as well as in the National System. Changes in land use within a quarter mile of the River must be approved by the State. If the State disallows the change, the landowner can wait a year and proceed if the State does not buy the land. The purpose of the State River System is essentially the same as the National System. The State law, like the national law, does not affect a use established before the law was passed.

- The State does not regulate normal agricultural use of land along the river - such use is "part of the scenic beauty of the waterway".
- New structures shall be unobtrusive and compatible with the scenic qualities of an area, i.e., painted in muted colors and built with nonreflective materials. Mobile homes are not permitted within view of the river.
- Signs and advertising visible from the river will not be allowed.
- The rivers are classified into six categories from primitive to densely developed. Management policy for each area is based on its character.

County Zoning

Josephine County adopted zoning for the Rogue River area in 1972 and 1973. The area within a quarter mile of the river (matching the State Scenic Waterways boundary, and roughly equivalent to the National Wild and Scenic River boundary) is zoned WR, Wild Rivers District.

The zoning sets lot and yard requirements. A variance is needed to initiate a new commercial operation.

BLM will rely on County zoning rather than purchase scenic easements on private land within the national river boundaries where the following conditions exist:

1. Land is substantially screened by vegetation lying above the 1964 flood line.
2. Land is screened by topography.
3. The landowner agrees.

Scenic easements will be acquired on all parcels within the Wild & Scenic River Corridor which do not meet this criteria.

The County determined in Resolution 77-6 to cooperate with BLM and is presently reviewing their zoning ordinances to better coordinate with the State and Federal goals.

SCENIC WATERWAY: A river or segment of river that has been designated as such in accordance with ORS 390.805 to 390.925 or any subsequent Act, and includes related adjacent land.

RIVER COMMUNITY AREAS: Those designated areas of a scenic waterway where density of structures or other developments already existing or provided for precludes application of a more restrictive classification.

RECREATIONAL RIVER AREAS (Scenic Waterway): Those designated scenic waterways or segments thereof that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines and related adjacent lands, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

NATURAL SCENIC VIEW AREAS: Those designated shorelines and related adjacent lands, lying along only one bank of a river within a scenic waterway, which possess the qualities of a Natural or Scenic River Area except that the opposite shoreline and related adjacent land, by reason of accessibility or development, qualifies for a less restrictive classification.

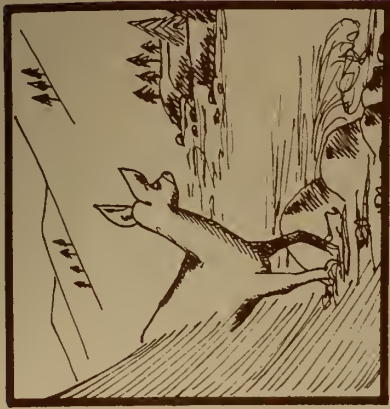
NATURAL RIVER AREAS: --generally inaccessible except by trail or the river, with related adjacent lands and shorelines essentially primitive. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

--may include an occasional lightly traveled road, airstrip, habitation, or other kind of improvement already established, provided the effects are limited to the immediate vicinity.

--will be administered to preserve their natural, wild, and primitive condition, essentially unaltered by the effects of man, while allowing compatible recreational uses, other compatible existing uses and protection of fish and wildlife habitat.

SCENIC RIVER AREAS: --largely primitive and largely undeveloped, except for agriculture and grazing, but accessible in places by roads. --may not include long stretches of conspicuous or well-traveled roads paralleling the river in close proximity, but may include extensive areas in agricultural use.

Scenic Areas will be administered to maintain or enhance their high scenic quality, recreational value, fishery and wildlife habitat, while preserving their largely undeveloped character and allowing continuing agricultural uses.



Where can I get more information?

More information may be obtained from the:
Manager, Rogue River Program
Bureau of Land Management
Medford District Office
310 West 6th Street
Medford, Oregon 97501
(503) 779-2351

FEDERAL SCENIC EASEMENTS ON PRIVATE LANDS

Can the State of Oregon condemn land?

The Rogue River was included in the State Scenic Waterways System in 1970. State law requires that the Oregon Transportation Commission be notified of changes in land use on any property within 1/4 mile of the river, from Applegate to Lobster Creek Bridge. If the Commission does not approve the change, it can condemn the land.

The State can condemn land for fee title acquisition only, whereas the BLM can condemn only for a scenic easement.

How does the owner and local community benefit?

The scenic easements help eliminate factors that tend to depreciate property values, such as unsightly structures. They provide for more orderly development and supplement existing local health and sanitation requirements. Land on which scenic easements are purchased remain private land and on the county tax rolls, unlike land acquired in fee title by either the state or federal government.

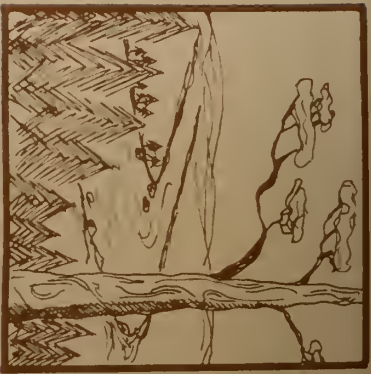
Scenic easements are intended to protect and preserve the beauty and original natural character of the Rogue River.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

INFORMATION BULLETIN



Congress established the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River in October, 1968. The Rogue was one of eight rivers in the nation that were initially designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The rivers were selected on the basis of their "outstandingly remarkable" scenic, recreational, natural and cultural values.

The Act directs that these values be protected and preserved for present and future generations. The Bureau of Land Management administers 47 miles of the Rogue River, from the mouth of the Applegate River to Marial. Congress has appropriated funds for BLM to purchase land and scenic easements in order to preserve the character of the river.

This brochure is intended to clarify the purposes and methods of the scenic easement portion of the land acquisition program . . .

What is a scenic easement?

When the BLM buys a scenic easement from a landowner, it buys the right to control the use of that land and to protect the natural qualities of the area. The scenic easement contains restrictions on the future use and development of the land. For example, the easement may allow the BLM to screen an irrigation pump from the river view, or it may purchase the trees (or a portion of the trees) in order to maintain a vegetative screen which will preserve the view from the river.

The scenic easement stipulations may vary depending on what is necessary for the protection of a river area. Adjacent landowners may have very different scenic easements.

What is the purpose of a scenic easement?

The scenic easement is designed to protect and preserve the character of the Rogue River, including the natural and cultural values that caused Congress to include it in the Wild and Scenic River System. The objectives are to retain quality water conditions of the river and to guide future development to maintain the scenic beauty and recreational enjoyment of the river area.

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act authorized the BLM to acquire the land completely (in fee simple) or to buy just a scenic easement. The BLM may buy the land outright if the owner desires, however, the agency is trying to acquire only scenic easements.

What land is affected by scenic easements?

The BLM is acquiring easements on all private lands within the boundary of the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River, except those lands already screened from view from the river by topography or thick evergreen vegetation above the 1964 flood line. Very few parcels within the boundary are screened however.

Approximately 4,200 acres of private land will be affected.

How does the scenic easement affect the land?

Uses of the land and developments in existence at the time of purchase of the easement may continue. The easement does not permit the public to cross private land to reach the river, however, it does in most instances, include a clause allowing the public to walk on or fish from a strip 10' wide adjacent to the river. The remainder of the private land is still closed to the public.

All of the property remains private and landowners must pay property taxes. However, real property that is subject to a scenic easement shall be assessed on the basis of the true cash value of the property less any reduction in value caused by

the scenic easement. The owner still retains title to the property and controls all of the uses not involved in the scenic easement.

The easement is similar to a local zoning ordinance. Like a zoning ordinance, the easement affects the landowner's control of his property. Unlike a zoning ordinance, the owner is compensated for any decrease in the value of the land due to the limitations on use that result from the scenic easement.



How are the landowners compensated?

Impartial, experienced appraisers determine the fair market value of the property before and after the easement is applied. The difference between the two appraisals is the value of the scenic easement and the amount the BLM offers to the landowner.

The owners can assist the appraiser by accompanying him on a visit to the property and pointing out any special features that might affect the value. Agreement can usually be reached through discussion between the BLM and the landowner.

Can the federal government condemn?

Yes, in those cases where agreement cannot be reached, the scenic easement may be acquired by condemnation and the courts determine just compensation. The federal government cannot condemn the property to acquire it in fee title; only an easement can be acquired by condemnation.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

District Office

Federal Building - U. S. Courthouse
310 West Sixth Street
Medford, Oregon 97501

To Those Interested in the Management of the Recreation Section of the Rogue River:

The Bureau of Land Management is starting to develop an Activity Plan for its' Recreation Section of the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River. The Recreation Section involved extends from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream approximately 27 miles to the beginning of the BLM Wild River Section at the confluence of Grave Creek.

In 1972 the U. S. Forest Service, and the BLM revised and combined their Master Plans for the Rogue River component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system. This combined Master Plan provides the framework of policies and objectives within which the river is to be managed.

The Activity Plan we are starting now will establish more detailed guides to recreation management and development for the BLM Recreation Section of the river.

The Bureau invites you to attend and participate in this important work session to be held on Saturday, July 23, 1977 at 10:00 a.m., in the North Junior High Cafeteria, 1701 N.W. Highland, Grants Pass, Oregon.

This effort is designed to allow all of those in attendance an opportunity to identify important issues, problems, and opportunities. If you can not attend, we hope you will express your ideas in writing. Your suggestions should be compatible with the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The results will assist BLM in analyzing recreation needs for this area of the river and identify high priority programs which the public feels should be implemented.

To help you organize your thoughts in advance, we have enclosed an agenda depicting the meeting's structure and a sheet of definitions. We



have also included a list of problems, issues, and concerns that have already been identified in previous planning efforts and the existing policy directives which we must consider in formulating plans for the River.

A broad level of involvement is essential if the Rogue is to be managed for the benefit of all users. Please notify any other persons or organizations that may be interested in attending the meeting. We look forward to seeing you there. Should you be unable to attend, however, please don't delay in forwarding your comments to me at the above address so that we can consider all input in a timely fashion.

Sincerely yours,



District Manager

ACT/AC

Attachments



United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO

6223/1127.2

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

District Office

Federal Building - U.S. Courthouse
310 West Sixth Street
Medford, Oregon 97501

Dear Concerned Citizen:

The Bureau of Land Management conducted a public work session in Grants Pass on July 23. The results of this meeting have been compiled and will assist the Bureau in drafting an Activity Plan for the Recreation section of the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River under its administrative control.

Approximately 60 people attended the work session. Each person provided us with important items they felt the BLM should consider in formulating the Activity Plan for this section of the Rogue.

All comments submitted to the BLM by citizens attending the work session have been abstracted and categorized on the following pages according to the relevant subject heading.

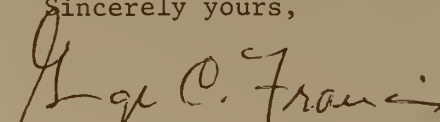
The concerns and recommendations expressed at the work session reflect public opinion and values which will receive direct consideration by BLM staff in preparing the Draft Activity Plan.

Other input mailed to us from individuals, advisory groups and government agencies is currently being analyzed. All input received will be considered, together with resource data, and legal and policy constraints in drafting the plan.

Because of the large number of questions asked at the workshop concerning scenic easements, we have prepared and enclosed an information brochure on the topic.

We appreciate your help and interest in our planning effort, and will be calling on you again to assist us in reviewing the Draft Activity Plan when completed this winter. If you have any further comments or questions please write or stop by our Medford office at 310 W. 6th Street, or telephone 779-2351.

Sincerely yours,


District Manager



Enclosures

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS
FOR
ROGUE RIVER RECREATION SECTION
ACTIVITY PLAN

(Collection Stage)

Citizen participation is an integral part of the BLM planning process. It requires that all interested citizens be given an opportunity to express their views and desires, raise specific issues, explore the problems and opportunities concerning recreation in the Recreation Section of the Rogue River. The planning process requires that citizens be involved at important decision points throughout the process of plan development.

Citizen Participation

The BLM mailed a total of 1,200 invitation-packets (*A) to individuals and organizations. Those receiving the packets had 1) shown a prior interest in the Rogue River; or 2) been identified by the BLM as being potentially interested (i.e., landowners, river outfitters). The invitation requested all interested persons to attend and participate in a citizen work session for the Rogue River Recreation Section Activity Plan.

News releases were mailed to local newspapers, television, and radio stations. At the Josephine County Commissioners weekly press conference on July 11, Recreation Planner, Richard Drehobl, explained the forthcoming public meeting and offered news releases to local news media representatives. Invitation-packets were also available to interested persons at the Josephine County Park Division Office, the Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC) Office, the Josephine County Planning Office, and the Medford District BLM Office.

The purpose of the work session was to involve all of those in attendance with the identification of important planning issues, problems, conflicts, and opportunities with respect to the Recreation Section.

The results of the work session are being utilized by the Rogue River Program Recreation Planning Staff in formulating alternatives and identifying high priority programs which the participants felt should be implemented on the Recreation Section as part of the Activity Plan.

Sixty persons attended the work session held on Saturday, July 23, 1977 at 10:00 a.m., in the North Junior High cafeteria, Grants Pass, Oregon.

(*A) Supplement: invitation-packet.

Participation Format

As each person entered the auditorium, he was directed to sit at any place that had a work packet on the table. Each table had approximately six members.

After most people were seated, District Manager, George Francis, greeted the participants. A taped-narrative slide program showing the past and present natural, cultural, and recreation resources of the Rogue River was then presented by Carolyn Z. Roth, Interpretive Specialist.

Richard Drehobl explained the format of the public meeting. The first part would be in written form only (*B). The second part would be verbal question and answer.

(Part A)

For 45 minutes after the slide program each participant was to write as many comments on any topic that he felt were important problems, activities, needs, issues, etc., which should be considered in developing the Activity Plan.

(Part B)

Each group was then supplied with a large sheet of paper (27" x 32"), and a felt pen, and appointed a recorder from among its members. Similar comments were condensed, and discussion went on for another 45 minutes. Each group then hung up its large sheet of paper on the wall.

When all sheets were posted, participants were asked to view the comments and write down the ten items which they considered to be the most important (Part C).

Following a short break, Richard Drehobl conducted a question and answer session for the second half of the meeting and assisted by George Francis, fielded questions from the audience. Participants were encouraged to stay as long as they wished to ask questions and review the maps, overlays, and graphic displays.

Participants were requested to return the packet with comments and registration upon their departure.

(*B) Supplement: written-public input packet.



United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO

6330/5029

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
District Office
Federal Building - U. S. Courthouse
310 West Sixth Street
Medford, Oregon 97501

To Those Interested in the Management of the Recreation Section of the Rogue River:

Enclosed is a copy of the Draft Activity Plan for the Bureau of Land Management Recreation Section of the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River. The Recreation Section involved extends from the mouth of the Applegate River, downstream approximately 27 miles, to the beginning of the BLM Wild River Section at the confluence of Grave Creek.

This Activity Plan establishes detailed guidelines to recreation management and development for the BLM Recreation Section of the river. Briefly, our objects in writing this management plan are twofold: (1) to develop a plan which reflects the intent of previous legislation and planning efforts (i.e., the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the 1972 Revised BLM-USFS Rogue River Master Plan, etc.), and (2) to incorporate the needs and desires of local people and visitors inasmuch as is possible.

Please help us determine if we have accomplished our objectives by reviewing this Draft Activity Plan and sending us your comments. A broad level of public involvement is essential if the Rogue is to be managed for the benefit of all uses. Please notify any other persons or organizations that may be interested in reviewing the draft plan. Comments will be accepted, in writing, until August 1, 1978.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely yours,

ACTING District Manager

Attachment:
Draft Activity Plan



Save Energy and You Serve America!

JOSEPHINE COUNTY OREGON



Board of Commissioners

GEORGE A. CALVERT
BEN KILPATRICK
M. C. LOUGHRIDGE

Duane Schultz, Legal Counsel

(503) 476-8881

COURTHOUSE

GRANTS PASS, OREGON 97526

September 26, 1978

George Francis
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
310 West Sixth Street
Medford, Oregon 97501

Dear George:

It was with pleasure that Pete and I sat in on the meeting between the Park Board and your staff, concerning the discussion of the new Recreation Development Plan for the recreation part of the Rogue River.

The Commissioners were happy to see that both the Park Board and your staff were able to resolve their differences and come up with a plan that we feel will benefit the recreation public.

We will be more than happy to cooperate in any way within our power to implement the proposed plan.

Thank you for the opportunity of participating.

Sincerely,

George A. Calvert
Josephine County Commissioner

JRS/pb

JOSEPHINE COUNTY PARKS DEPARTMENT

City Hall, 101 NW A St. • Grants Pass, OR 97526 • (503) 476-8201-Ext. 417



September 26, 1978

George Francis
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
310 West Sixth Street
Medford, Oregon 97501

Dear George:


The Park Board met with Wayne Boden and Rich Drahobel on Friday, September 22, 1978 and reviewed the amended Recreation Plan for the Rogue River from the Applegate to Grave Creek.

It is always a pleasure to see that governmental agencies such as yours are not inflexible. The Park Board was very happy to see that some of our ideas and ideas from other interested citizens were incorporated into the new plan.

The Park Board as a whole voted unanimously to accept the new plan and to assist in any way we can in the future development and operation of the area for the public good.

If we can be of any assistance in the future, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,


Justin V. George, Chairman
Josephine County Park Board

JRS/pb

CONSULTATION

Some information in this plan has been obtained from data received from the following agencies. A list of private citizens and organizations providing input to the plan is on file at the BLM Medford District Office, Oregon.

Federal

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
U.S. Forest Service

State of Oregon







State Marine Board
State Scenic Waterways, State Parks
Fish and Wildlife Department
Water Resources Department
State Police

County

Jackson County Planning Department
Josephine County Planning Department
Josephine County Commissioners
Josephine County Parks and Recreation Department
Josephine County Sheriffs Department



LEGEND

-  **ROGUE RIVER**
-  **PUBLIC LANDS-BLM**
-  **STATE OF OREGON**
-  **JOSEPHINE COUNTY**
-  **PRIVATE-SCENIC EASEMENT**
-  **PRIVATE-AS OF OCT.1978**



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Library
Denver Service Center

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U. S. Administration.



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Rogue National wild activity plan.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BORROWER

(Continued on reverse) For

States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Medford District Office
310 W. 6th Avenue
Medford, OR 97501
(503) 779-2351

